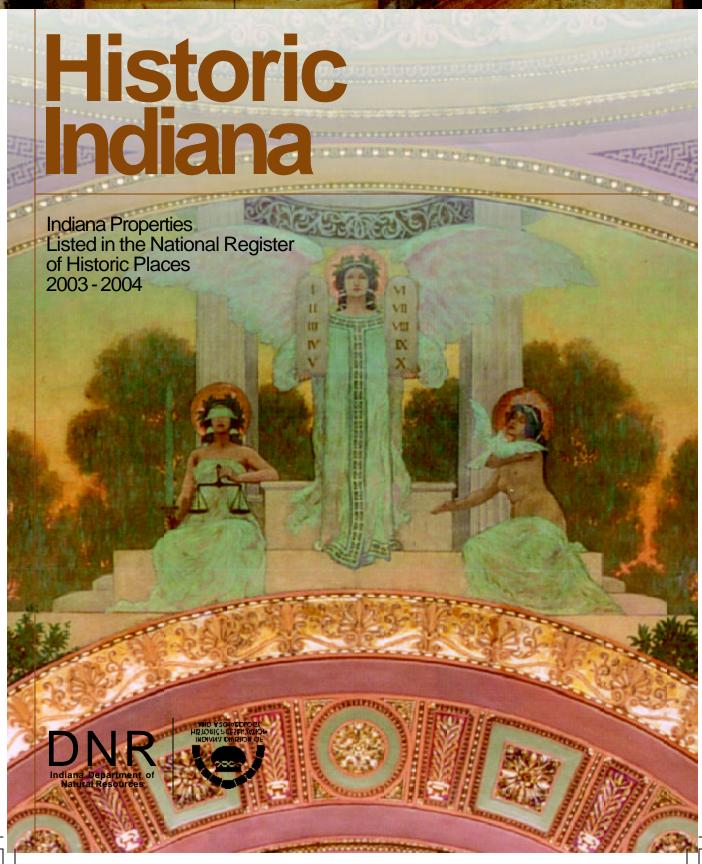
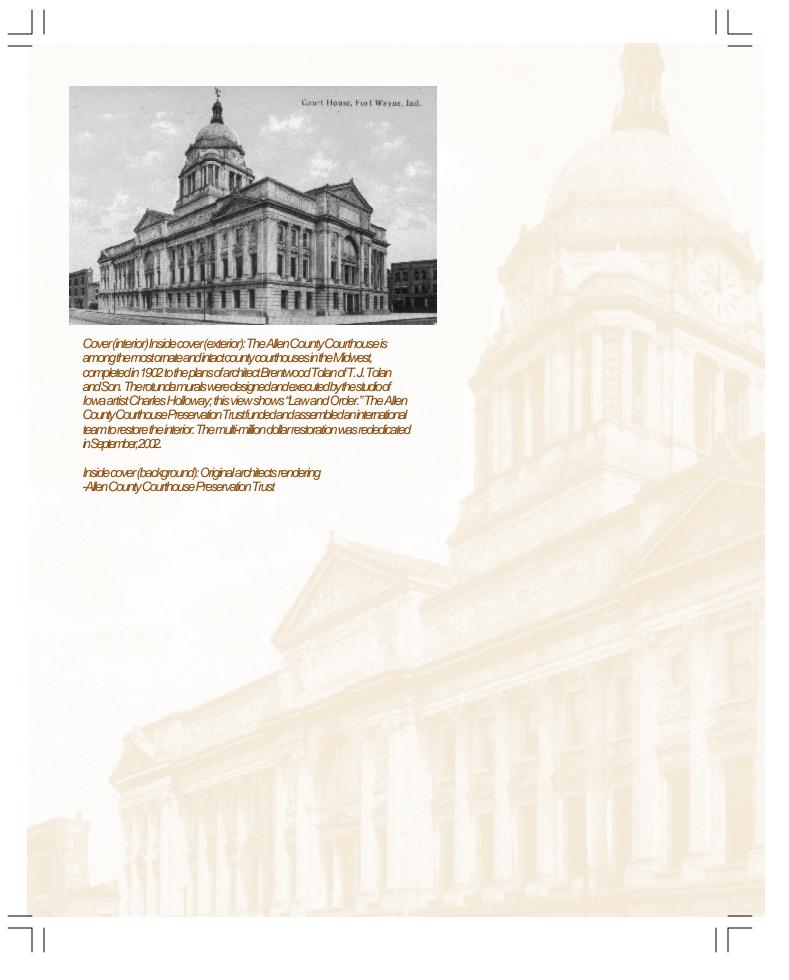
DIVISION OF HISTORIC PRESERVATION AND ARCHAEOLOGY







## Heritage

Dear Fellow Hoosier:

A bushel of tall tales have sprouted up around the question, "What is a Hoosier?"

You're holding in your hands a book with the keys to answering that question. It's in our heritage. It is our heritage.

Proud of the good, common sense and downright grit of our ancestors, modern-day Hoosiers are doing everything they can to keep alive the "snapshots of the past" that are our historic treasures.

These snapshots may be houses, mills or bridges, inns, bus terminals, courthouses and schools. Even the rustic barns dotting the landscape offer a peek into the past.

We always look forward to glimpsing the many diverse cultures of this region in the pages of *Historic Indiana*. The photos of post-settlement years let us take a look at the clothing, automobiles, business advertisements and architecture styles of the past. But one thing we've always noticed: a Hoosier is a Hoosier - determined, capable and strong - whether born in the 1800s or in the 21st century.

We're glad you share our family's passion for Indiana history. As you thumb through the pages of the new Historic Indiana, notice how many Hoosier properties recently have been added to the National Register of Historic Places. Our commitment to saving these sites for future generations marks us as true Hoosiers: reveling in our rich history, preserving its landmarks, and passing it on.

Happy reading!

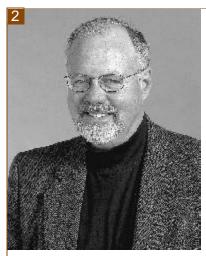
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Frank O'Bannon
Governor of Indiana

-)-4.

Judy O'Bannon First Lady of Indiana

## A WORD FROM INDIANA'S STATE HISTORIC PRESERVATION OFFICER



My first year as SHPO has been an eventful and challenging one. It is a real pleasure to bring you the seventh edition of *Historic Indiana*. Coming from a tourism background, I can't help but stress the importance of a publication like this. *Historic Indiana* takes a gathering of imposing documents and converts them into a list of essential properties. The best way to appreciate these properties is to pack some snacks and hit the road to visit as many as possible.

The Division of Historic Preservation and Archaeology's work with scenic byways and heritage corridors has been impressive over the last few years. But many other exciting programs are moving forward at the Division. We're leading the way in Indiana when it comes to our Underground Railroad and cemetery database programs, thanks to staff and many volunteers. This edition of *Historic Indiana* is only one part of a new series of publications, including a guide to DHPA's services and a new look for our *Preserving Indiana* newsletter.

You'll also be able to enjoy an updated web site for the Division soon. As you travel Indiana, keep in touch with preservation issues in Indiana by pointing your internet browser to www.in.gov/dnr/historic. See you out there!

Sincerely,

John R. Goss

Indiana State Historic Preservation Officer

John R. Hoss

## Historic Indiana • 2003 - 2004

A Guide to Indiana properties listed in the National Register of Historic Places

All National Register listings current through 8-31-02

### Published by

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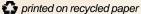
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## TABLE OF CONTENTS

- 1 A word from Indiana's First Family
- 2 A word from the State Historic Preservation Officer
- 4 National Register Program and Criteria
- 6 Related DHPA Programs

Archaeology

Survey Program

Tax Credits

Legal Protection

Grants

- 10 County Map
- 11 National Register Properties (by county)
- 54 Indiana Register of Historic Sites and Structures (State Register List)
- 58 Guide to Indiana's Historic Architecture
- 68 Suggested Reading List
- 69 Glossary
- 72 Guide to Archaeology
- 76 Guide to History and Historic Preservation Services



Created by state law in 1981, the Division is the official state agency in charge of the National Register of Historic Places and all related federal and state programs within Indiana.

## NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES

In 1965, the United States Conference of Mayors issued a report which called for government intervention to save the scores of historic buildings being demolished in our urban areas. The following year, the United States Congress, stated:

## "The historical and cultural foundations of the Nationshould be preserved as a living part of our community life..."

This enacted the National Historic Preservation Act of 1966. Part of this landmark legislation created the list known as the National Register of Historic Places. The National Register is the official list of sites, buildings, structures, districts, and objects important in our history.

Each state has a preservation office to administer the National Register; the Indiana Division of Historic Preservation and Archaeology (DHPA) serves all Hoosiers interested in these programs. The National Park Service administers the National Register for the nation, the DHPA manages the Register for Indiana.

Indiana landmarks are guideposts to our past. Our historic buildings, sites, and neighborhoods provide us with a tangible connection with the past which cannot be experienced in an old photograph or individual artifact. These landmarks, perhaps more than any other physical element, make our communities and rural areas distinct and special places. They provide us with an invaluable sense of place.

## NATIONAL REGISTER CRITERIA

Not every old building is eligible for listing in the National Register. To qualify, a resource should be at least 50 years old and have significance at the local, state, or national level under one of the four following criteria:

- •Criterion A. EVENTS Properties associated with events that were important within the broad patterns of American history can qualify. Example: Tippecanoe Battlefield, Tippecanoe County.
- Criterion B. PERSONS Properties associated with the lives of persons significant in our past can qualify.
   Example: James Whitcomb Riley House, Marion County.
- Criterion C. DESIGN Buildings, structures or objects that possess architectural or engineering importance can qualify for listing. These properties may be examples of a type, period, or method of construction, or they may be the work of a master or possess high artistic value. Groupings of properties may share a common heritage, such as a historic district. Individual buildings within listed districts qualify for the programs listed in this publication. Example: John Kinser House, Hamilton County; Madison Historic District, Jefferson County
- Criterion D. INFORMATION Resources that have, or may yield important information in prehistory or history are eligible.

  Example: Pyramid Mound Archaeological Site, Knox County.

### Integrity

In addition to meeting at least one of these four criteria, a property must also have integrity. Integrity measures the authenticity of historic properties based on the time period of the property's importance. Historians evaluate seven qualities: location, design, setting, materials, workmanship, feeling, and association. Properties need not have high integrity in each category but must have enough physical and associational qualities to keep the link with their historical significance.

Example: A house used as a headquarters during a battle but altered extensively afterwards has poor integrity. A house which is important for its architectural style and retains most of its materials, details, and massing has good integrity.

## Integrity CRITERIA EXCEPTIONS

Certain properties such as museum artifacts, cemeteries, birthplaces or graves of historical figures, religious properties, moved structures, reconstructions, or commemorative monuments, properties less than 50 years old are not generally eligible. However, they may qualify if they are part of historic districts or meet one of the following criteria exceptions.

- A. A religious property can qualify only if it is significant for architectural or artistic distinction or historical importance.

  Example: Old Cathedral Complex, Knox County.
- B. A building that has been moved from its original site can be listed only if it remains significant primarily for its architectural value, or which is the existing structure most importantly associated with an historic person or event. Example: Gramelspacher-Gutzweiler House, Dubois County.
- C. A birthplace or grave of a historical figure of outstanding importance qualifies only if there is no other appropriate site or building directly associated with

- his or her productive life. Example: Johnny Appleseed Memorial Park, Allen County.
- D. A cemetery which is significant because it contains graves of persons of great importance, or because of its distinctive design features, or because of its association with historic events.

  Example: Crown Hill Cemetery, Marion County.
- E. A reconstructed building can qualify only when accurately executed in a suitable environment and presented in a dignified manner as a part of a restoration master plan, and when no other building or structure with the same association has survived. Example: Lincoln Boyhood National Memorial, Spencer County.
- F. A property primarily commemorative in intent can qualify only if design, age, tradition, or symbolic value has invested it with its own historical significance.

  Example: Indiana Soldiers and Sailors Monument,
  Marion County.
- G. A property that is less than 50 years old, or that has historical importance dating from within the last 50 years, can be listed only if it is of exceptional importance. Example: B-17G "Flying Fortress" No. 44-83590, Miami County.

- Provide protection for the property from federally funded projects.
- Permit the use of investment tax credit for certified rehabilitations.
- Allow owners to apply for federal grants-in-aid.

There are many misconceptions about National Register listing. Listing in the National Register DOES NOT:

- Prevent private owners from altering their property.
- Restrict the use or sale of the property.
- Establish certain times that the property must be open to the public.

## THE LISTING PROCESS

To place a property in the National Register of Historic Places, contact the Division and request an information packet. The Division can assist you in preparing the form, which is then submitted to the Division for review and verification. Affected property owners are notified and given a chance to object. No private property is listed in the Register if the majority of owners object. The application is given a final review at the state level by the Indiana Historic Preservation Review Board, a governorappointed nine-member panel of professional and citizen members. If the Board agrees, the application is sent to the National Park Service to request official listing in the National Register of Historic Places.

## THE NATIONAL REGISTER IN INDIANA

Types of listed properties in Indiana range from individual sites to historic districts, which can include hundreds of buildings. Large-scale public buildings and houses are included on the Register, along with modest workers' cottages, commercial and industrial buildings, covered bridges, archaeological sites, and churches. The concept of local importance - that places in local history merit recognition is a cornerstone of the National Register program. Indiana's contributions to the National Register represent every phase of our history. Archaeological sites of the prehistoric past show us that culture flourished along waterways in Indiana. Farms with impressive barns and large houses recall our agrarian roots. Historic districts include neighborhoods of homes, central business districts, or groups of civic buildings. Historic places in state parks, city parks and other manmade landscapes are emerging on the Register in Indiana. Hoosiers are always moving forward while appreciating the past; several of our landmarks could move with us, including two locomotives (Allen County and Marion County) and a B-17 bomber (Miami County).

As the public becomes more interested in the recent past, the DHPA is listing buildings and structures from the decades after World War II. Two Frank Lloyd Wright houses from the 1950s are now on the Register, Woodside in Grant County, and Samara (Christian House) in Tippecanoe County. The DHPA has also listed two all-metal prefabricated Lustron houses, both from the late 1940s, on the National Register. Survey efforts are beginning to consider some post-war housing worthy of being at least recorded for posterity.

The Register becomes more varied each year. As of August 31, 2002, the National Register in Indiana tallied over 1300 properties including over 200 historic districts.

## RESULTS OF LISTING

Once placed on the National Register, a property receives a degree of protection and official recognition. Listing in the National Register DOES:

 Give a property prestige and publicity.



## RELATED PROGRAMS

The Indiana Division of Historic
Preservation and Archaeology
administers a number of programs that
depend on, or relate to, the National
Register of Historic Places. As with
the National Register, the Division
handles these programs within Indiana,
in cooperation with the National
Park Service.

## **ARCHAEOLOGY**

Indiana's past is not limited to standing structures, but includes a rich heritage of below-ground sites from many prehistoric and historic periods. Staff archaeologists of the Division review alterations to sites, collect and interpret data, and record important sites. The Division's archaeology program assists in the other programs listed below as well.

Indiana has over 47,000 identified archaeological sites. Thirty-seven of these sites are listed on the National Register of Historic Places. Angel Mounds, a prehistoric site dating from 1000 A.D., is a National Historic Landmark. The state's archaeological sites constitute an extremely valuable cultural and scientific resource. The Division of Historic Preservation and Archaeology is Indiana's official agency for managing these resources.

The Division seeks to promote an awareness and appreciation of Indiana's archaeological heritage through training and educational programs, and publications. The Division initiates surveys to identify and record sites in a state-wide inventory and is the central repository for archaeological records. Scientific investigation of sites is funded through the Division's grant program. And, the Division seeks to coordinate its activities, including annual Archaeo-

logical Month events, with other archaeological partners in the state including universities, avocational groups, and consultants.

Archaeological artifacts and burial sites are afforded protection through the federal Section 106 and Indiana Section 29 review processes administered by the Division. Other sections of the Indiana Historic Preservation Act address specific archaeological issues by:

- Allowing the establishment of standards for archaeological field investigations.
- Requiring approved plans before archaeological investigations begin.
- Providing a felony criminal offense for looting.
- Requiring notification of the Division of the discovery of buried artifacts dating before 1816 and human remains dating before 1940.

The Division also works closely with the Indiana's coal mining industry and other state agencies in the operation of existing mines and the development of new mining sites. Mining impacts thousands of rural acres in Indiana and can destroy sensitive archaeological sites. Archaeology is a significant responsibility of the DHPA; roughly one-third of the office staff work within the archaeology section.

## INDIANA HISTORIC SITES AND STRUCTURES INVENTORY

The mandate for the survey program came from the National Historic Preservation Act of 1966. The program is called the Indiana Historic Sites and Structures Inventory and through it, the Division identifies and records all potentially important historic buildings, bridges, sites, and other items on inventory forms and computer databases.

In order to meet the Division's federal mandate to identify resources eligible for listing in the National Register, the Division of Historic Preservation and Archaeology has been surveying the state since 1975. To date, 81 of Indiana's 92 counties have been surveyed under this program and almost all of the survey results have been published in Interim Report books. The Interim Reports include a brief entry for each historic place, recommended district, or building. Reports and forms have a rating system to indicate the relative historic importance of the site.

## Discover





## Indiana Historic Sites and Structures Inventory FAQs:

- The Division provides funding and oversight to all survey projects.
- Each historic building, structure, or place of at least 40 years of age is recorded on standard forms.
- Survey forms include current photographs of historic places.
- Each site is located on standard U.S.G.S. Quadrangle maps.
- All records are stored at the Division's offices and are available for public use.
- County surveys help the public and the Division determine which places merit preservation.

## TAX CREDITS

The Indiana Division of Historic Preservation and Archaeology reviews applications for qualified rehabilitations of income-producing historic buildings. Owners of qualified National Registerlisted buildings can claim 20% of the cost of a rehabilitation as a federal income tax deduction, if the work meets proper standards. Created in 1976, the tax credit program has helped revitalize decaying urban areas. as well as working farms, throughout the state. Since 1976, the tax credit program has focused nearly \$300 million in Indiana's historic downtowns, small towns, and rural areas.

A parallel program, the Indiana Historic Rehabilitation Tax Credit Program, provides similar measures for an Indiana income tax credit. Because the tax credit process is a joint program between the state offices, the National Park Service, and the I.R.S., each agency plays a role in claiming the credits. The DHPA and the National Park Service review applications for effect the project will have on the historic building.

## **Investment Tax Credit FAQs:**

- Application forms are available from the Division.
- Properties must be listed in the National Register of Historic Places (federal credit) or the Indiana Register of Historic Sites and Structures (state credit).
- The I.R.S. requires that credit projects must exceed the value of the structure (not including land) or \$5,000.00, whichever is the greatest amount.
- Under the ITC program, barns, commercial blocks, and homes used for income-producing purposes can be rehabilitated.
- Applicants must follow the Secretary of the Interior's Standards for Rehabilitation (a set of ten broad guidelines for rehabilitation work contact the Division for your copy).
- Both federal and state credits are a dollar-for-dollar credit, based on 20% of the amount invested in the property.
- An Indiana historic homeowner tax credit was created in 2001.
   Contact the Division for rules and applications.

## LEGAL PROTECTION

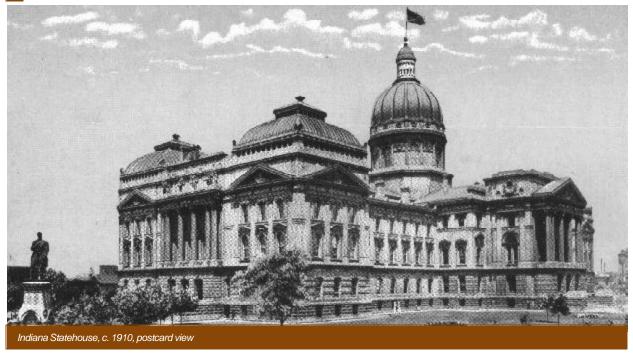
Properties listed on the National Register are protected from federally-funded projects by provisions in the National Historic Preservation Act of 1966. The Division reviews federally-funded programs or construction projects which might affect National Register listed or eligible resources in Indiana. A similar state statute requires the Division to review other State of Indiana agency projects which might affect historic places. The Division protects historic sites by pointing out alternatives and by giving preservation a voice in governmental programs.

## **Legal Protection FAQs**

- The Division reviews federally funded projects that could affect historic places listed in, or eligible for listing in the National Register of Historic Places.
- The Division reviews projects for their effect on the original elements of historic places.
- Individual agencies are responsible for initiating review under and complying with the federal and state laws.
- The Division works with the Advisory Council on Historic Preservation when reviewing projects and reaching agreements (termed a Memorandum of Agreement).

The Division must balance the nature of the request, the effect on the historic property, the significance of the property, and the amount of demonstrated interest in the historic place in its review. For a variety of reasons, damage or loss of historic places is unavoidable in some cases. In this event, the agency applying for approval must document the structures before removal so that the information is available to later generations.

The Division does not have the legal authority to protect historic sites, National Register listed or not, from programs that are completely privately or locally funded. That level of protection is reserved for local governments through local preservation ordinances.



## GRANTS Grants

Owners of National Register-listed properties and local governments can apply to the Division for financial assistance to maintain, restore, and document historic properties. Matching grants of federal funding are awarded each January by the Division.

## Historic Preservation Fund Matching Grants

The DHPA distributes roughly \$400,000 or more annually in matching grant funds to local preservation projects of all kinds throughout the state. All projects must be for registered non-profit groups or governmental agencies, and most projects are 50-50 matching grants. The Division has awarded over \$10 million in grant funding since 1974.

Under the HPF matching grants program, grant awards are made in three project categories:

- Architectural and Historical: building surveys, National Register nominations, public education programs
- Archaeological: survey of sites, testing, research on themes or geographic areas, National Register nominations and public education
- Acquisition and Development: rehabilitation of buildings or structures, purchase of threatened National Register properties

## **Hometown Indiana Matching Grants**

The Indiana General Assembly has the authority to assign funding for this program as part of the state's biannual budget; however, funding for this program is not guaranteed. Project catagories and qualifications are largely the same as for HPF grant projects. Contact the Division's grant section to verify availability of this fund.

## RELATED FEDERAL PROGRAMS

## NHL

## National Historic Landmark -

This program was initiated by the Historic Sites Act of 1935. Properties designated as NHLs have been recognized by the Secretary of the Interior as having significance for all Americans. These properties are automatically listed in the National Register upon designation if not already listed.

## Indiana has 33 NHL properties:

- Angel Mounds (Vanderburgh County)
- Joseph Bailly Homestead (Porter County)
- Broad Ripple Park
   Dentzel Carousel
   (Children's Museum, Marion County)
- Butler Fieldhouse (Marion County)

- Cannelton Cotton Mills (Perry County)
- Levi Coffin House (Wayne County)
- Eleutherian College Classroom and Chapel Building (JeffersonCounty)
- Eugene V. Debs House (Vigo County)
- "Sternwheeler" Donald B (Switzerland County)
- Benjamin Harrison House (Marion County)
- William Henry Harrison House (KnoxCounty)
- Hillforest (Dearborn County)
- Indiana World War Memorial Plaza Historic District (Marion County)
- Indianapolis Motor Speedway (Marion County)
- Lanier Mansion (Jefferson County)
- Lincoln Boyhood National Memorial (SpencerCounty)
- New Harmony Historic District (PoseyCounty)
- James Whitcomb Riley House (Marion County)
- Charles Shrewsbury House (Jefferson County)
- Spencer Park Dentzel Carousel (Cass County)
- Tippecanoe Battlefield (Tippecanoe County)
- Tippecanoe Place (St. Joseph County)
- Madame C. J. Walker Building (Marion County)
- General Lew Wallace Study (Montgomery County)
- Wallace Circus Winter Quarters (Miami County)
- George Jr. and Marie Daugherty Webster House (Grant County)
- West Baden Springs Hotel (Orange County)

Modernism in Architecture, Landscape Architecture, Design and Art in Bartholomew County National Historic Landmark Theme Study:

- First Baptist Church
- First Christian Church
- Irwin Union Bank and Trust
- Mabel McDowell Elementary School
- Miller House
- North Christian Church

## **HABS**

## Historic American Building Survey -

The HABS program began in 1933 as a Civil Works Administration effort. Buildings that have undergone HABS documentation have been measured, photographed, researched and carefully drawn. This permanent record is stored in the Library of Congress.

## HABSI

## Historic American Building Survey Inventory -

The HABSI program, no longer in existence, was created to identify properties as candidates for future documentation. A HABS inventory form was completed for these properties.

## HAER



## Historic American Engineering Record -

This program records structures such as bridges that are officially recognized as vital to the history of American engineering. The documentation includes measured drawings, photographs, and/ or data sheets.

## **Multiple Property Listings**

Several entries throughout the list are followed by the term Multiple Property Listing in parentheses, for example, (Round and Polygonal Barns of Indiana Multiple Property Listing). Multiple Property Listing refers to a blanket document covering an entire class of historic places by theme, location, and significance. The Multiple Property Listing document establishes the guidelines for listing all subsequent nominations and streamlines the registration process. The term NHL Theme Study is similar in scope, but reserved for National Historic Landmarks.

Contact the division if you are nominating a building that fits the following Multiple Property Listings:

- East Bank (area east of St. Joseph River, South Bend)
- · Grain Mills in Indiana
- Historic Resources of Culver-Lake Maxinkuckee Area
- Indiana's Public Common and High Schools
- Modernism in Architecture, Landscape Architecture, Design and Art in Bartholomew County NHL Theme Study
- New Deal Resources in Indiana State Lands
- New Deal Resources in Indiana State Parks
- Public School Buildings in Indianapolis Built Before 1940
- Round and Polygonal Barns of Indiana

The National Register of Historic Places list is complete through August 31, 2002.



## CATALOG LISTINGS

Each county heading includes basic information about the county. If the county has been surveyed as part of the Indiana Historic Sites and Structures Inventory, the date is indicated.

Each entry in this list includes the following information in this order:

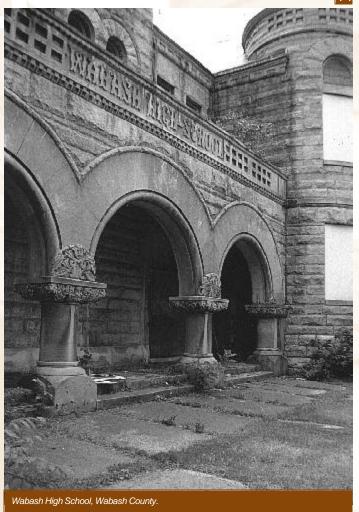
 Historic name, dates of construction (if applicable), location, date of listing in the National Register.

Many entries are followed by the abbreviations for HABS, HABSI, and/or HAER. Districts which include at least one property recorded by these federal programs are indicated in the list. The National Park Service administers these programs directly.

## 11

# Why does "Historic Indiana" change with every edition?

The National Register is not a static list. Properties can always be added to the National Register, and that accounts for most of the changes to the list. But properties can be removed from the Register. Wabash High School was once part of a district in Wabash. Though this school was demolished, the district remains listed. The Division of Historic Preservation and Archaeology can remove any property from the National Register if it has been greatly altered, damaged, or demolished.



## Why isn't my favorite historic place listed in "Historic Indiana"?

As long as the National Register list is, it doesn't include every historically important property in Indiana. To be included in Historic Indiana, a property must be listed on the National Register of Historic Places, or on the Indiana Register of Historic Sites and Structures. The property must be nominated to be considered for listing, and the Division relies on interested persons or groups to begin the process. Applications are reviewed and approved through the Division; contact the Division for an application packet or visit our website at: www.in.gov/dnr/historic



### Bold = properties listed since 8-31-99

ADAMS COUNTY County Seat: Decatur Organized: March 1, 1836 Surveyed: yes (1994) National Register Listings: District: 1 Individual: 4

John S. Bowers House, 1905. 104 Marshall St. Decatur (3-5-82)

Ben Colter Polygonal Barn, c. 1907.
.6 mile south of Pique Rd. on east side of IN 101
Pleasant Mills vicinity (4-2-93)
(Round and Polygonal Barns of Indiana Multiple Property Listing)

Geneva Downtown Commercial Historic District, 1882-1951. 144-455 East Line Street Geneva (3-21-02)

Lenhart Farmhouse, c.1848. 6929 North Piqua Rd. Decatur vicinity (6-27-02)

Gene Stratton-Porter Cabin, 1895. (Limberlost Cabin; Limberlost State Memorial) 200 East 6th St. Geneva (6-27-74)

ALLEN COUNTY
County Seat: Fort Wayne
Organized: April 1, 1824
Surveyed: yes (1978-1992)
National Register Listings:
District: 9
Individual: 35

Allen County Courthouse, 1902. 715 South Calhoun St. Fort Wayne (5-28-76)

Johnny Appleseed Memorial Park. Parnell Ave., just south of Memorial Coliseum Fort Wayne (1-17-73)

John H. Bass Mansion, (Brookside), c.1902. 2701 Spring St. Fort Wayne (6-2-82)

Blackstone Building, 1927. 112 West Washington St. Fort Wayne (8-24-88) John Brown Stone Warehouse, 1852. 114 West Superior St. Fort Wayne (12-15-97)

Cathedral of the Immaculate Conception, 1860. Jefferson and Calhoun sts. Fort Wayne (10-23-80)

Craigville Depot, 1879. Ryan and Edgerton rds. New Haven vicinity (10-10-84)

Chief Jean-Baptiste de Richardville House, 1827. 5705 Bluffton Road Fort Wayne (6-27-97)

Dutch Ridge Historic District, 1876-1945. 17915 and 17819 Old Auburn Rd. & Salem Reformed Church Cemetery. Huntertown vicinity (9-14-95)

William S. Edsall House, 1840. 305 West Main St. Fort Wayne (10-8-76)

Embassy Theater and Indiana Hotel, 1928. 121 West Jefferson St. Fort Wayne (9-5-75)

Engine House #3, 1893. 226 West Washington Blvd. Fort Wayne (7-27-79)

Fairfield Manor, 1928. 2301 Fairfield Ave. Fort Wayne (6-16-83)

Robert M. Feustel House, 1927. 4101 West Taylor St. Fort Wayne (11-7-80)

Fort Wayne City Hall, 1893. 308 East Berry St. Fort Wayne (6-4-73)

Fort Wayne
Printing Company Building, 1911.
114 West Washington St.
Fort Wayne (8-24-88)

Journal-Gazette Building, 1928. 701 South Clinton St. Fort Wayne (12-27-82)

Harry A. Keplinger House, c.1893. 235 West Creighton Ave. Fort Wayne (9-1-83)

Kresge-Groth Building, 1926. 914 South Calhoun St. Fort Wayne (8-25-88) The Landing Historic District, c.1868-1943. Roughly bounded by Calhoun, Harrison, Dock, and Pearl sts. and the alley between Columbia and Main sts. Fort Wayne (9-16-93)

Lindenwood Cemetery, 1884, 1895. 2324 West Main St. Fort Wayne (2-17-78)

Masonic Temple, 1926. 206 East Washington Blvd. Fort Wayne (3-14-91)

Hugh McCulloch House, 1834. 616 West Superior St. Fort Wayne (10-23-80)

McCulloch-Weatherhogg Double House, 1881, c.1908. 334-336 East Berry St. Fort Wayne (12-7-01)

Louis Mohr Block, 1891. 119 West Wayne St. Fort Wayne (8-26-88)

New York, Chicago, & St. Louis RR Steam Locomotive No. 765, 1944. 15808 Edgerton Rd. New Haven (9-12-96)

Oakdale Historic District, 1873-c.1950. Roughly along Oakdale Dr. from Harrison St. to Broadway Fort Wayne (9-22-00)

Pennsylvania Railroad Station, 1914. 221 West Baker St. Fort Wayne (8-14-98)

John Claus Peters House, 1885. 832 West Wayne St. Fort Wayne (9-17-80)

Randall Building, 1905. 616-18 South Harrison St. Fort Wayne (12-7-90)

Horney Robinson House, c.1845. 7320 Lower Huntington Rd. Fort Wayne vicinity (3-21-85)

St. Louis Besançon Historic District, c.1840-1943. 15529-15535 East Lincoln Highway New Haven vicinity (9-22-95)

St. Paul's Evangelical Lutheran Church, 1889. 1126 South Barr St. Fort Wayne (3-1-82)



St. Peter's Square, 1892-1949. Roughly bounded by St. Martin, Hanna, East Dewald, and Warsaw sts. (including 518 East Dewald St.) Fort Wayne (3-20-91)

St. Vincent Villa Historic District, c.1925-1932 2000 Wells St. Fort Wayne (6-10-94)

Schmitz Block, 1888. 926-930 South Calhoun St. Fort Wayne (8-26-88)

South Wayne Historic District, 1893-c.1940. Roughly bounded by West Wildwood, South Wayne, Packard, and Beaver aves. Fort Wayne (9-4-92)

Christian G. Strunz House (Sponhauer House), 1887. 1017 West Berry St. Fort Wayne (10-4-79)

Thomas W. Swinney House, 1845. 1424 West Jefferson St. Fort Wayne (4-27-81) HABS

Trinity Episcopal Church, 1866. 611 West Berry St. Fort Wayne (9-13-78) Wells Street Bridge, 1884. Wells St. at the St. Mary's River Fort Wayne (9-15-88)

West End Historic District, 1840-1934. Roughly bounded by Main, Webster, Jefferson, Broadway, & Jones sts. and St. Mary's River Fort Wayne (11-15-84)

Fisher West Farm, c.1860. 17935 West Rd. Huntertown vicinity (6-6-85)

Williams-Woodland Park Historic District, c.1875-1940. Roughly bounded by Hoagland and Creighton aves., and Harrison and Pontiac sts. Fort Wayne (3-14-91)

BARTHOLOMEW COUNTY County Seat: Columbus Organized: February 12, 1821 Surveyed: yes (1979) National Register Listings: District: 2 Individual: 19

David Aikens House, 1877. 2325 Jonesville Rd. Columbus vicinity (6-6-01) Bartholomew County Courthouse, 1874. 3rd and Washington sts. Columbus (11-15-79)

Columbus City Hall, 1895. 5th and Franklin sts. Columbus (11-15-79)

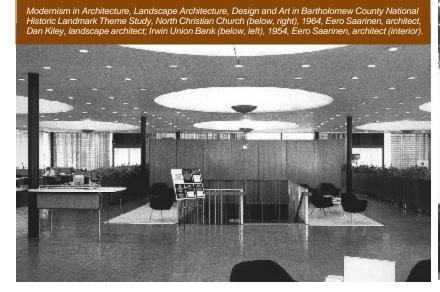
Columbus Historic District, 1821-1942. Roughly bounded by the Pennsylvania railroad tracks, Chestnut, 3rd, Washington, and Franklin sts. Columbus (12-10-82) HABS

Elnora Daugherty Farm, 1890-1937. 5541 East 500 South Columbus vicinity (6-4-92)

First Baptist Church, 1965. 3300 Fairlawn Dr. Columbus (5-16-00) NHL (Modernism in Architecture, Landscape Architecture, Design and Art in Bartholomew County NHL Theme Study)

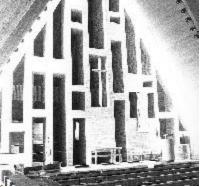
First Christian Church, 1942. 531 Fifth St. Columbus (1-3-01) NHL (Modernism in Architecture, Landscape Architecture, Design and Art in Bartholomew County NHL Theme Study)

William R. Gant Farm, 1864-1950. 5890 South 175 St. Columbus (9-22-00)





J. Irwin Miller, through the Cummins Engine Foundation, has sponsored three decades of outstanding Modern design in Columbus, Indiana. Even before the foundation was created, the Miller family influenced city government and several church congregations to seek leading Modern architects. The foundation's offer to cover fees for a group of selected architects for new public buildings in the Columbus area spurred many private groups to also seek nationally-known architects for their structures. Though less than fifty years old, these Modernist landmarks clearly merited national recognition.







First Christian Church (above, center & right), 1942, Eliel Saarinen, architect; First Baptist Church (above, left), 1965, Harry Weese, architect (interior).

## Bartholomew Co.

Haw Creek Leather Company, 1914. corner of Washington and First sts. Columbus (12-17-98)

D.W. Heagy Farm, 1879-1930. 3005 West 200 South Columbus vicinity (8-14-98)

Hope Historic District, 1830-1940. Roughly bounded by Haw Creek, Grand, Walnut, and South sts. Hope (12-19-91)

Irwin Union Bank and Trust, 1954, 1966, 1973. 500 Washington St. Columbus (5-16-00) NHL (Modernism in Architecture, Landscape Architecture, Design and Art in Bartholomew County NHL Theme Study)

James Marr House and Farm, 1871. Northeast of Columbus on Marr Rd. (10-23-80)

McEwen-Samuels-MarrHouse (Bartholomew County Historical Museum), 1864, 1875. 524 3rd St. Columbus (5-22-78) Mabel McDowell Elementary School, 1960. 2700 McKinley Ave. Columbus (1-3-01) NHL (Modernism in Architecture, Landscape Architecture, Design and Art in Bartholomew County NHL Theme Study)

McKinley School (North Side School), 1892. 17th St. and Home Ave. Columbus (8-25-88)

Miller House, 1957. Columbus (5-16-00) NHL (Modernism in Architecture, Landscape Architecture, Design and Art in Bartholomew County NHL Theme Study)

New Hope Bridge, 1913. C.R. 400 North over Flat Rock River Columbus vicinity (9-9-99)

Newsom-Marr Farm, c. 1860-c. 1917. 4950 South 150 East Columbus vicinity (3-20-02)

North Christian Church, 1964. 850 Tipton Lane Columbus (5-16-00) (Modernism in Architecture, Landscape Architecture, Design and Art in Bartholomew County NHL Theme Study)

Pugh Ford Bridge, 1911. C.R. 900 North over Flat Rock River Taylorsville vicinity (9-9-99) BENTON COUNTY
County Seat: Fowler
Organized: February 18, 1840
Surveyed: no
National Register Listings:
District: 0
Individual: 3

Fraser and Isham Law Office, 1896. 306 East Fifth St. Fowler (9-22-00)

David S. Heath House, 1908. 202 West McConnell Oxford (9-17-99)

Presbyterian Church Building, 1902. Northwest corner of Benton and Justus sts. Oxford (3-1-84)

BLACKFORD COUNTY County Seat: Hartford City Organized: January 29, 1839 Surveyed: no National Register Listings: District: 0 Individual: 2

Blackford County Courthouse, 1894. Off SR 3 Hartford City (8-11-80)



First Presbyterian Church, 1893. 220 North High St. Hartford City (6-13-86)

BOONE COUNTY County Seat: Lebanon Organized: April 1, 1830 Surveyed: yes (1981)

National Register Listings: District: 0 Individual: 5

Boone County Courthouse, 1911. Courthouse Square Lebanon (9-22-86)

Scotland Bridge, 1901, 1908. Lost Road (CR 200 E) over Sugar Creek Mechanicsburg vicinity (3-17-94)

Thorntown Public Library, 1915. 124 North Market St. Thorntown (9-22-86)

Town Hall (Castle Hall), 1902. 65 East Cedar St. Zionsville (6-9-83)

Andrew B. VanHuys Round Barn, 1912. 755 West 125 South Lebanon vicinity (4-2-93) (Round and Polygonal Barns of Indiana Multiple Property Listing)

## **BROWN COUNTY**

County Seat: Nashville Organized: April 1, 1836 Surveyed: yes (1994) National Register Listings: District: 1 Individual: 5

Brown County Bridge #36, 1908. Hickory Hill Rd. at the North Fork of Salt Creek. Nashville vicinity (12-21-93)

Brown County Courthouse Historic District, 1873-1937. Courthouse, Old Log Jail, and the Historical Society Museum Building Nashville (7-21-83)

Grandview Church, 1892. Grandview Ridge Rd. Van Buren Township (9-13-91)

Thomas A. Hendricks House and Stone Head Road Marker, House 1891, Marker 1851. SR 135 and Bellville Rd. Stone Head (12-6-84) T. C. Steele House and Studio, 1907. Southwest of Nashville off SR 46 (10-2-73)

F. P. Taggart Store, 1875. Main and Van Buren sts. Nashville (12-22-83)

### **CARROLL COUNTY**

County Seat: Delphi Organized: May 1, 1828 Surveyed: yes (1979) National Register Listings: District: 0 Individual: 16

Adams Mill, 1846. Off CR 50 East Cutler vicinity (11-23-84)

Adams Mill Covered Bridge, 1872, 1900. CR 50 E over Wildcat Creek. Cutler (1-11-96)

Barnett-Seawright-Wilson House, 1857. 203 East Monroe St. Delphi (9-17-80)

Baum-Shaeffer Farm, c.1830-1948. 6678 West 200 North Delphi vicinity (8-28-98)

Burris House and Potawatomi Spring, c.1840. Towpath Rd. Lockport (9-15-77)

Delphi City Hall, 1865, 1881. 105-109 Washington St. Delphi (12-17-98)

## Delphi Lime Kiln, 1850-1870. Delphi vicinity (6-27-02)

District School #3, 1874. Northeast corner of CR 750 North and CR 100 West Rockfield vicinity (3-31-88)

Foreman-Case House, c.1851. 312 East Main St. Delphi (5-24-90)

The Lock #33 Lock Keeper's House and Wabash & Erie Canal Lock #33 (sites), 1840-1875.

Delphi vicinity (6-24-02)

Niewerth Building, 1874. 124 East Main St. Delphi (5-24-84) Fred and Minnie Raber Farm, c.1890-1942. SR 218 near CR 425 West Camden vicinity (9-16-92)

Sunset Point (canal construction camp), 1837-39. Delphi vicinity (6-24-02)

Andrew Thomas House, 1869. West Main St. Camden (12-27-84)

Wabashand Erie Canal Culvert #100, 1840. Towpath Road over Burnett's Creek Lockport vicinity (3-20-02)

Wilson Bridge, 1897. C.R. 300 North over Deer Creek Delphi vicinity (6-6-01)

### CASS COUNTY County Seat: Logansport Organized: April 14, 1829 Surveyed: yes (1981) National Register Listings: District: 3 Individual: 9

Banker's Row Historic District, c.1875-c.1920. Eel River Ave. from Market to Third Logansport (9-17-99)

Thompson Barnett House, 1854. SR25 Logansport vicinity (8-14-86)

Courthouse Historic District, c.1860-1948. Roughly between Third and Sixth sts., E. Melbourne Ave., and High St. Logansport (3-12-99)

Ferguson House, c.1895. 803 East Broadway Logansport (6-30-83)

Jerolaman-Long House, 1853. 1004 East Market St. Logansport (3-28-85)

Kendrick-Baldwin House, c.1860. 706 East Market St. Logansport (9-9-82)

Pipe Creek Falls Resort, 1888-1945. CR 850 East and CR 275 South at Pipe Creek Walton vicinity (9-15-95)

Willard B. Place House, c.1889. 900 East Broadway Logansport (8-14-98)



Pleasant Hill Church, 1875. CR 400 South at CR 675 West Logansport vicinity (1-11-96)

Point Historic District, c.1880-c.1948 Roughly between Eel River Ave., Third St., and East Melbourne Ave. Logansport (9-17-99)

Pollard-Nelson House, 1845, 1910. 7th and Market sts. Logansport (10-29-75)

Spencer Park Dentzel Carousel, c.1885. Riverside Park Logansport (2-27-87) NHL

CLARK COUNTY
County Seat: Jeffersonville
Organized: February 3, 1801

Surveyed: yes (1979, updated 1987) National Register Listings: District: 1

Abbot-Holloway Farm, c.1830. Walnut and Riverview

Bethlehem (9-8-94)

Individual: 11

Bottorf-McCullough Farm, c.1835-c.1920. 6702 Bethany Rd. Charlestown vicinity (6-9-95)

Thomas Downs House, c.1809. 1045 Main St. Charlestown (12-6-84)

Benjamin Ferguson House, 1816. 673 High St. Charlestown (6-16-83)

Grisamore House, 1837. 111-113 West Chestnut St. Jeffersonville (5-9-83) HABS

Henry French House, 1832. 217 East High St. Jeffersonville (6-29-89)

Howard Home, (Howard Steamboat Museum), 1890. 1101 East Market St. Jeffersonville (7-5-73)

Louisville Municipal Bridge, 1929. Pylons and Administration Building Spans Ohio River between Jeffersonville, Indiana and Louisville, Kentucky (3-8-84) Old Clarksville Site, 1781-1809. Clarksville vicinity (12-16-74)

Old Jeffersonville Historic District, 1815-1935. Roughly bounded by Court Ave., Graham St., Ohio River, and I-65 Jeffersonville (10-6-87)

Watson House, c.1900. 1015 Water St. Charlestown (9-1-83)

John Work House and Mill Site, c.1814, 1928. Tunnel Mill Rd. Charlestown vicinity (1-3-01)

CLAY COUNTY County Seat: Brazil Organized: April 1, 1825 Surveyed: yes (1997) National Register Listings: District: 3 Individual: 11

Aquaduct Bridge, 1880, 1920. Towpath Road over Birch Creek Clay City vicinity (3-15-00)

Brazil Downtown Historic District, 1875-1935. East and West National Ave. between Depot and Forest aves. Brazil (6-25-97)

Clay County Courthouse, 1914. Bounded by U.S. 40, Harrison, Jackson, and Alabama sts. Brazil (9-9-99)

Clay County Hospital, 1928. 1200 East National Ave. Brazil (10-1-99)

Eaglesfield Place, c.1855-1933. 4870 East US 40 Brazil vicinity (8-28-98)

Feeder Dam Bridge, 1894. Towpath Road over Eel River Clay City vicinity (3-15-00)

Indiana State Highway Bridge 42-11-3101, 1939. SR 42 over Eel River Poland vicinity (3-15-00)

Indiana State Highway Bridge 46-11-1316, 1935. SR 46 over Eel River Bowling Green vicinity (3-15-00) Jeffers Bridge, 1926. CR 200 South over Birch Creek Clay City vicinity (3-15-00)

Meridian-Forest Historic District, c.1840-1940. Roughly bounded by North Meridian, East Chestnut, North Forest, East and West Church, and State sts. Brazil (6-26-97)

Poland Presbyterian Church and Cemetery, 1869, 1893. SR 42 near CR 56 South Poland (12-18-90)

Shakamak State Park Historic District, 1930-1949. 6265 West IN 48 Jasonville vicinity (3-15-00) (New Deal Resources on Indiana State Lands Multiple Property Listing)

Tide Water Pumping Station, 1915. Southwest corner of 900 South and 300 East Coal City vicinity (9-3-99)

United States Post Office, 1913. 100 East National Ave. Brazil (9-8-94)

CLINTON COUNTY County Seat: Frankfort Organized: March 1, 1830 Surveyed: yes (1996-7) National Register Listings: District: 1 Individual: 7

Clinton County Courthouse, 1882. Public Square Frankfort (12-5-78)

Colfax Carnegie Library, 1917. 207 South Clark St. Colfax (3-17-94)

Charles H. and Emma Condon House, c.1902. 603 South Jackson St. Frankfort (1-2-97)

Frankfort Commercial Historic District, 1870-1947. Roughly bounded by Walnut, Columbia, Morrison sts. and Prairie Creek Frankfort (8-14-98)

Kirklin Public Library, 1915. 115 North Main St. Kirklin (3-3-95) Old Frankfort Stone High School, 1892, 1926. 301 East Clinton Frankfort (6-4-79)

Rosenberger Building, c.1850. 83 Old Main St. Colfax (5-3-84)

John Young House, 1860. 9665 North CR 250 East Geetingsville vicinity (11-25-94)

CRAWFORD COUNTY County Seat: English Organized: March 1, 1818 Surveyed: no National Register Listings: District: 0 Individual: 1

Potts Creek Rockshelter Archaeological Site. (2-4-87)

DAVIESS COUNTY County Seat: Washington Organized: February 15, 1817 Surveyed: yes (1987) National Register Listings: District: 1 Individual: 7

Magnus J. Carnahan House, c.1900. 511 East Main St. Washington (8-29-91)

Thomas Faith House, 1821, c.1860. 1208 Bedford Rd. Washington (3-28-94)

Glendale Ridge Archaeological Site. (5-30-85)

Robert C. Graham House, 1912. 101 West Maple St. Washington (3-16-83)

Jefferson Elementary School, 1924. Donaldson Road, .25 mi. East of IN 57 Washington vicinity (6-20-97)

Prairie Creek Archaeological Site. (5-12-75)

Dr. John A. Scudder House, 1860. 612 East Main St. Washington (9-14-95)

## Dearborn Co.



Vance - Tousey House, Dearborn County

Samuel Vance, a veteran of the 1794 Battle of the Fallen Timbers, settled into banking and land speculation in the early 1800s. He platted Lawrenceburg, Indiana in 1802, and spared no expense on a new home in 1818. Vance named Lawrenceburg in honor of his mother-in-law, Elizabeth (Lawrence) Dill. The house remains one of Indiana's finest examples of the Federal style. Credit: DHPA files.

Washington Commercial Historic District, 1815-1940. Roughly bounded by Meridian St., the Chessie System railroad tracks, East 5th, and East Hefron sts.

Washington (11-28-90)

DEARBORN COUNTY County Seat: Lawrenceburg Organized: March 7, 1803 Surveyed: yes (1982) National Register Listings: District: 2 Individual: 21

Aurora City Hall, 1882. 216 Third St. and 233-237 Main St. Aurora (3-14-96)

Aurora Methodist Episcopal Church, 1855-1862. 304 Third St. Aurora (9-8-94)

Aurora Public Library, 1914. 414 Second St. Aurora (5-27-93)

Carnegie Hall of Moores Hill College, 1907. 14687 Main St. Moores Hill (3-17-94)

Dearborn County Asylum for the Poor, 1882. 11636 County Farm Rd. Aurora vicinity (9-22-00) Dearborn County Courthouse, 1871. High and Mary sts. Lawrenceburg (4-9-81) HABSI

Downtown Aurora Historic District, c.1830-1944. Bounded by Importing, Water, Market, Fifth, and Exporting sts. Aurora (9-8-94)

Downtown Lawrenceburg Historic District, 1802-1940. Roughly bounded by Conrail railroad tracks, Charlotte, Tate, Williams, and Elm sts. Lawrenceburg (3-1-84)

First Evangelical United Church of Christ, 1875, 1911. 111 Fifth St. Aurora (9-8-94)

First Presbyterian Church, 1855. 215 Fourth St. Aurora (9-8-94)

George Street Bridge (County Bridge #159), 1887. George, Main, and Importing sts. Aurora (3-1-84)

Hamline Chapel, 1847. High and Vine sts. Lawrenceburg (9-9-82)

Hillforest (Forest Hill), c.1850. 213 Fifth St. Aurora (8-5-71) NHL/HABSI

## 18

Lewis Hurlbert, Sr. House, 1844. 412 Fifth St. Aurora (9-20-94)

Jennison Guard Site. 0.75 miles northeast of Lawrenceburg (5-12-75)

Laughery Creek Bridge, 1878. South of Aurora, West of SR 56 (9-29-76) HAER

Leive, Parks and Stapp Opera House, 1878. 321-325 Second St. Aurora (9-20-94)

Moore's Hill United Methodist Church, 1871. 13476 Main St. Moore's Hill (12-15-97)

St. John's Lutheran Church and School, 1867-1950. 7291 SR 62 Dillsboro (3-29-96)

Levi Stevens House, 1849. 122 Fifth St. Aurora (5-30-96)

Dr. George Sutton Medical Office Building, c. 1870. 315 Third St. Aurora (9-8-94)

Vance-Tousey House, 1818. 508 West High Street Lawrenceburg (12-28-00)

Veraestau, 1810. One mile south of Aurora, on SR 56 (4-11-73) HABS

DECATUR COUNTY County Seat: Greensburg Organized: March 4, 1822 Surveyed: 1998 National Register Listings: District: 1 Individual: 7

Bromwell Wire Works, 1903. 1st and Ireland sts. Greensburg (6-7-90)

Decatur County Courthouse, 1860. Courthouse Square Greensburg (4-27-73) HABSI Greensburg Carnegie Library, 1904. 114 North Michigan Ave. Greensburg (6-9-95)

Greensburg Downtown Historic District, 1854-1945. Roughly, blocks surrounding courthouse square. Greensburg (9-14-95)

Bright B. Harris House, 1871. 413 North Franklin St. Greensburg (12-28-00)

Knights of Pythias Building and Theatre, 1899. 215 North Broadway Greensburg (3-28-78)

Strauther Pleak Round Barn, 1914. Moscow Rd., .2 mile east of CR 100 West. Greensburg vicinity (6-24-93) (Round and Polygonal Barns of Indiana Multiple Property Listing)

Westport Covered Bridge, 1880. East of Westport (6-25-82)

### **DEKALB COUNTY**

County Seat: Aubum Organized: May 1, 1837 Surveyed: in progress Auburn (1979) National Register Listings: District: 3 Individual: 22

Auburn Automobile Company Administration Building (Auburn-Cord-Dusenberg Museum), 1930. 1600 South Wayne St. Auburn (9-21-78)

William Cornell Homestead, c.1863. Southwest of Auburn off SR 427 (8-14-73)

Downtown Auburn Historic District, 1870-1936. Roughly bounded by East and West 4th, North and South Cedar, East 12th, and North and South Jackson sts. Auburn (9-10-86)

Downtown Butler Historic District, 1863-1951. Roughly 100 & 200 blocks of South Broadway Butler (12-7-01)

Eckhart Public Library and Park, 1911. 603 South Jackson St. Auburn (11-20-81)

Keyser Township Multiple Resource Area, 1854-1926. (partial listing) Garrett vicinity (5-6-83) Samuel Bevier House, 1905. CR 52 and CR 11; Joseph Bowman Farmhouse, 1875. CR 19 and CR 40; Breechbill-Davidson House, 1889. SR 8 and CR 7; Brethren in Christ Church, 1882. CR7; Orin Clark House, 1870. CR 48 and CR 3; DeKalb County Home Barn, 1908. CR 40: William Fountain House, 1854, SR 8: Garrett Historic District, 1875-1926. Roughly bounded railroad tracks, Britton, Warfield and Hamsher sts. and 3rd Ave.; Gump House, c.1854. SR 8; J. H. Haag House, c.1875. CR 54; Edward Kelham House, 1870. CR 48; Keyser Township School #8, 1914. East Quincy St.; Charles Lehmback Farmstead, 1911. CR 15; Henry Peters House, 1910. 201 North 6th St.; Rakestraw House, c. 1915. CR 19; Henry Shull Farmhouse Inn, 1839. CR 11-A; John Wilderson House, 1909. 1349 South CowenSt.

Mountz House, 1896. 507 East Houston St. Garrett (9-11-79)

Spencerville Covered Bridge, 1873. CR 68 at St. Joseph River Spencerville (4-2-81)

Maria and Franklin Wiltrout Polygonal Barn, 1910. 0209 CR 16 Corunna vicinity (4-2-93) (Round and Polygonal Barns of Indiana Multiple Property Listing)

DELAWARE COUNTY County Seat: Muncie Organized: April 1, 1827 Surveyed: yes (1984) National Register Listings: District: 9 Individual: 27

Beech Grove Cemetery, 1841-1947. 1400 West Kilgore Ave. Muncie (6-25-99)

Boyce Block, 1880. 216-224 East Main St. Muncie (3-1-84)

Otto Carmichael House, 1929. 900 West Kilgore Ave. Muncie (1-6-00)

Cincinnati, Richmond, & Muncie Depot, 1901. Wysor St. at Broadway Muncie (4-14-97) Downtown Muncie Multiple Resource Area, c.1860-1939. Muncie (11-14-88)

Fire Station #1, 1913. 421 East Jackson St., (2-17-89); First Baptist Church, 1929. 309 East Adams St.; Goldsmith C. Gilbert Historic District, 1827-1938. Roughly bounded by Wysor St., North Madison St., East Washington St., and Mulberry St.; Eli Hoover House and Confectionary, 1899. 316 West Main St.; Judson Building, c.1900. 300 West Main St.; W. W. Shirk Building, 1906. 219 East Jackson St.; Walnut Street Historic District, 1860-1938. Roughly bound by Walnut St. from Washington to Victor St., (2-17-89); YWCA, 1927. 310 East Charles St., (2-17-89).

Felt's Farm, c.1830. Race St. Eaton (8-28-75)

Job Garner-Jacob Miller House, c.1850. Bethel Pike at CR 700 West, Bethel vicinity (613-86) HABS

Hamilton Township Schoolhouse #4, 1897. SR 67 Muncie (12-27-84)

Martin Hofherr Farm,1904-1913. CR 650 West, north of Division Rd. Yorktown vicinity (6-4-92)

J. C. Johnson House, 1897. 322 East Washington St. Muncie (7-15-82)

Margaret & George Riley Jones House, 1903. 315 East Charles St. Muncie (9-27-84)

Dr. Samuel Vaughn Jump House, 1855. Southeast of Muncie on SR 2 (11-12-82)

Emily Kimbrough Historic District, 1880-1930. Bounded by Monroe, East Washington, Hackley, and East Charles sts. Muncie (11-13-80) HABS (boundary increased to East Gilbert, Beacon, East Charles, and Madison sts., 6-29-89)

Kirby Historic District, 1839-1930. Bounded by Jackson, Wolfe, Lincoln, and Main sts. Muncie (9-9-99)

Alva L. Kitselman House, 1915. 1400 West University Ave. Muncie (9-8-94) William Henry Luick Farmhouse, 1882. 2304 Burlington Dr. Muncie (6-10-94)

Masonic Temple, 1926. 520 East Main St. Muncie (9-27-84)

Meeks Avenue Historic District, 1904-1939. 200-331 North Meeks Ave. Muncie (9-9-99)

Moore-Youse-Maxon House, c.1860. 122 East Washington St. Muncie (5-24-84)

Muncie Public Library, 1903. 301 East Jackson St. Muncie (6-17-76)

Old West End Historic District, 1827-1922. Roughly bounded by the White River and Washington St., Liberty St., Howard St., and Orchard Place and Kilgore Ave. Muncie (9-22-86)

Riverside Historic District, 1895-1949. Roughly bounded by University Ave., Dicks, Gilbert, and Light sts. Muncie (6-25-99)

Roberts Hotel, 1921. 420 South High St. Muncie (7-15-82)

Francis T. Roots Building, 1895. 115-119 East Charles St. Muncie (3-21-85)

F. D. Rose Building, 1926. 121 East Charles St. Muncie (3-1-84)

John Valentine House, 1918. 1101 Riverside Ave. Muncie (1-4-83)

Westwood Historic District, 1923-1942. Roughly bounded by Briar, Petty, & Warwick rds. and Riverside Ave. Muncie (4-3-92)

Wilson Junior High School, 1921, 1927, 1954. 2000 South Franklin St. Muncie (9-16-01)

Wysor Heights Historic District, 1880-1930. Roughly bounded by Highland Ave., White River, North Elm St. and North Walnut St. Muncie (11-1-88) DUBOIS COUNTY County Seat: Jasper Organized: February 1, 1818 Surveyed: 1998 National Register Listings: Districts: 1 Individual: 8

Convent Immaculate Conception Historic District, 1883-1924. 802 East 10th St. Ferdinand (7-13-83)

Dubois County Courthouse, 1894-1945. One Courthouse Square. Jasper (1-11-96)

Evangelische Lutherische Emanuels Kirche, 1901. CR 445E, 1 mile south of SR 56 Dubois vicinity (2-23-90)

Gramelspacher-Gutzweiler House, 1849. 11th and Main sts. Jasper (2-26-83)

Huntingburg Town Hall and Fire Engine House, 1866. 311 Geiger St. Huntingburg (5-12-75)

Lemmon's Church and Cemetery, 1860. Portersville Rd. east of CR 750 West Portersville vicinity (6-4-92)

John Opel House (Green Tree Hotel), c.1850. St. James St. Jasper (10-4-84)

St. Joseph Catholic Church, 1868-1888, 1904. 1215 North Newton St. Jasper (9-30-80)

Shiloh Meeting House and Cemetery, 1849. Southeast of Ireland on CR 150N (7-29-82)

ELKHART COUNTY County Seat: Goshen Organized: April 1, 1830 Surveyed: yes (1976) National Register Listings: District: 4 Individual: 20

Albert R. Beardsley House, 1910. 302 East Beardsley Ave. Elkhart (11-28-78)

Dr. Havilah Beardsley House, 1848, 1875. 102 West Beardsley Ave. Elkhart (6-22-00)

## 20

Emmanuel C. Bickel House, c.1870. 614 Bower St. Elkhart (11-14-79)

Bonneyville Mills, 1832. 2.5 miles east of Bristol on CR 131 (10-22-76)

Bristol-Washington Township School, 1904, 1923, 1925. 304 West Vistula St. Bristol (8-29-91)

Frank and Katharine Coppes House, 1893. 302 East Market St. Nappanee (11-29-90)

Downtown Nappanee Historic District, 1874-1939. Main and Market sts. Nappanee (3-8-90)

Elkhart County Courthouse, 1870. Courthouse Square Goshen (4-10-80)

Elkhart Downtown Commercial Historic District, 1868-1930. Roughly bounded by East Jackson and Second sts., Waterfall Dr., and Tyler Ave. Elkhart (9-26-97)

Goshen Carnegie Public Library, 1901. 202 North 5th St. Goshen (2-17-83)

Goshen Historic District, 1831-1930. Bounded by Pike, railroad tracks, Cottage, Plymouth, Main, Purl, the Canal, and Secondsts. Goshen (2-17-83)

Green Block, 1895. 109-115 East Lexington Elkhart (7-17-80)

Lerner Theatre (Elco Theatre), 1924. 401 South Main St. Elkhart (10-2-80)

Arthur Miller House, 1922. 253 East Market St. Nappanee (4-2-92)

Mark L. and Harriett E. Monteith House, 1910. 871 East Beardsley Ave. Elkhart (12-26-85)

Nappanee West Park and Pavilion, 1923. Nappanee and Van Buren sts. Nappanee (3-28-94)

## Floyd Co



New Albany Carnegie Free Public Library (New Albany Downtown Historic District), Floyd County

Hoosiers took full advantage of Andrew Carnegie's library grants in the early 1900s, and built more libraries than any other state under the program. Carnegie awarded New Albany \$40,000.00 toward the construction of a new library. Architects Clark and Loomis of Louisville designed the building, completed in 1902. No longer serving as a library, the local library board rehabilitated the building, turning it into the Carnegie Center for Art and Culture.

Joseph and Sarah Puterbaugh Farm, 1850.

59123 CR 9. Elkhart (3-03-95)

Joseph J. Rohrer Farm, 1854-1900. 24394 CR 40 Goshen vicinity (2-23-90)

St John's Lutheran Church, 1853. Northeast corner CR 15 and 32 Goshen vicinity (11-25-94)

St. John of the Cross Episcopal Church, Rectory and Cemetery, Rectory, 1830, Church, 1847. 601 and 611 East Vistula Rd. Bristol (9-17-80)

State Street-Division Street Historic District, c.1868-1930.
Roughly both sides of State and Division between Main and Monroe
Elkhart (2-26-99)

Staley-Nissley-Kuhns Farm, 1874-1939. 1600 West Market St. Nappanee (11-29-90) William N. Violett House, c.1854. 3004 South Main St. Goshen (9-20-84)

Young Women's Christian Association, 1919. 120 West Lexington Ave. Elkhart (3-21-91)

## FAYETTE COUNTY

County Seat: Connersville Organized: January 1, 1819 Surveyed: yes (1980) National Register Listings: District: 0 Individual: 4

Canal House, 1842. 111 East 4th St. Connersville (7-16-73) HABS

Elmhurst, 1831. South of Connersville on SR 121 (4-11-77) HABSI

William Lowry House, c.1825. Kniese Rd. Bentonville vicinity (2-11-82)

Thomas Ranck Round Barn, c.1904. North of Brownsville on CR 500N Brownsville vicinity (1-11-83) HABS

## FLOYD COUNTY

County Seat: New Albany Organized: February 1, 1819 Surveyed: yes (1976) National Register Listings: District: 2 Individual: 10

Culbertson Mansion, 1868. 914 East Main St. New Albany (6-28-74)

Division Street School, 1885-1946. 1803 Conservative St. New Albany (3-20-02)

Gabriel Farnsley House, c.1856. North of Bridgeport off SR 111 Bridgeport vicinity (9-23-82)

Jersey Park Farm, 1874. Off Cunningham Sarles and Borden Rds. Galena vicinity (3-1-84)



Mansion Row Historic District, 1814-1900. Main St. between State and 15th sts., and Market St. between 7th and 11th sts. New Albany (5-9-83)

New Albany Downtown Historic District, 1814-c.1945. Roughly between West 1st, East 5th, West Main and East Spring sts. New Albany (9-3-99)

New Albany National Cemetery, 1862. 1943 Ekin Ave. New Albany (6-25-99) (Civil War Era National Cemeteries Multiple Property Listing)

Old Pike Inn, c.1840. 941 State St. New Albany (4-12-01)

Scribner House, 1814. 106 East Main St. New Albany (11-9-77)

Woodbine (Anders Rasmussen House), 1920. 1800 Old Vincennes Rd. New Albany (9-8-94)

Yenowine-Nichols-Collins House, 1832. 5118 SR 64 Georgetown vicinity (5-12-75)

FOUNTAIN COUNTY County Seat: Covington Organized: April 1, 1826 Surveyed: yes (1987) National Register Listings: District: 4 Individual: 6

Attica Downtown Historic District, c.1840-1942. Roughly Perry St. between Jackson and Ferry sts., and Main and Mill sts. between Third and Brady sts. Attica (9-16-93)

Attica Main Street Historic District, 1840-1940. Roughly bounded by Jackson, Brady, Short, and Canada sts. Attica (6-10-94)

Bethel Church & Graveyard, 1825-1860. Bethel Rd. (1160 North) 1/2 mile west of Riverside Rd. (500 East) Attica vicinity (3-3-95) Brady Street Historic District, c.1840-1930. Roughly bounded by South Perry, East Jackson, South Council, and East Pike sts. Attica (12-7-90)

Carnegie Library of Covington, 1914. 622 South Fifth St. Covington (4-3-89)

Fountain County Clerk's Office, 1842. 516 Fourth St. Covington (6-27-02)

Clinton F. Hesler Farm, 1887-1939. CR 450 South between CR 200 East and CR 300 East Veedersburg vicinity (7-13-89)

Marshall M. Milford House, 1845, c.1855. 414 East Main St. Attica (1-26-89)

Old East Historic District, c.1865-1930. 400 block of East Washington and 400-500 block of East Monroe St. Attica (11-28-90)

William C. B. Sewell House, 1867. 602 East Washington St. Covington (10-11-84)

FRANKLIN COUNTY County Seat: Brookville Organized: January 1, 1811 Surveyed: yes (1978) National Register Listings: District: 4 Individual: 6

Brookville Historic District, 1808-1913. Bounded by East and West Forks of Whitewater River and SR 101 Brookville (7-25-75)

Little Cedar Grove Baptist Church, 1812. US 52 at Little Cedar Rd. Brookville vicinity (3-22-90)

Franklin County Seminary, 1830. 412 Fifth St. Brookville (3-28-74)

Metamora Historic District, 1838-c.1923. Roughly Bounded by US 52, Columbia St. the Whitewater Canal, Mount St., and Main St. Metamora (12-7-92)

Old Franklin United Brethren Church, 1831. Jct. of Franklin Church Rd. and SR 101, 1/2 mile north of Fox Run Rd. Brookville vicinity (3-3-95) Oldenburg Historic District, 1837-1931. Bounded roughly by Sycamore, Church Land Woods, Indiana and Water sts. and Gehring Farm Oldenburg (3-3-83)

Joseph Shafer Farm, 1883. Northeast of Brookville on Flinn Rd. (8-26-82)

Snow Hill Covered Bridge, 1895. Snow Hill Rd. over Johnson Fork. Rockdale vicinity (3-3-95)

Stockheughter Covered Bridge, 1891. 27046 Enochsburg Rd. (over Salt Creek) Batesville vicinity (3-20-02)

Whitewater Canal Historic District, 1823-1853. From Laurel Feeder Dam to Brookville Metamora (6-13-73) HABS

FULTON COUNTY County Seat: Rochester Organized: April 1, 1836 Surveyed: yes (1987) National Register Listings: District: 0 Individual: 7

Lyman M. Brackett House, 1886. 328 West 9th St. Rochester (9-27-84)

Fulton County Courthouse, 1895. 815 Main St. Rochester (9-22-00)

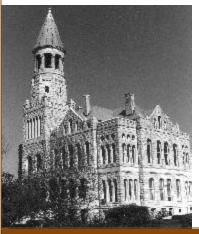
John Haimbaugh Round Barn, 1914. SR 25 at CR 400 North Rochester vicinity (4-2-93) (Round and Polygonal Barns of Indiana Multiple Property Listing)

Bert Leedy Round Barn, 1924. Southwest corner of CR 375 North and US 31 Rochester vicinity (4-2-93) (Round and Polygonal Barns of Indiana Multiple Property Listing)

Prill School, 1876. Northwest of Akron (12-10-81)

John W. Smith House, 1892. 730 Pontiac St. Rochester (7-26-79)

Utter-Gerig Round Barn, 1915. Near Junction CR 825East & CR 100 North Akron vicinity (12-18-90)



## Midwest Medieval







In the late 19th century, American architects turned to the medieval period for inspiration for a new generation of public buildings. An agricultural boom and new industries had spurred rapid growth in many Indiana counties; citizens and officials were eager to display their achievements. With its strong arches, towers, and rough stone walls, Romanesque Revival buildings gave county seat towns a sense of permanence and civic pride, as they do today. Fulton County Courthouse (top, far right), 1895, A.W. Rush and Son, architects; Washington County Courthouse (far left), 1888, McDonald Brothers, architects; Wayne County Courthouse (center), 1893, James McLaughlin, architect; Corner gargoyle (far right, bottom), Fulton County Courthouse, tower, Fulton County Courthouse. Credit: Fulton County Historical Society, Washington County Historical Society, Wayne County Historical Society

GIBSON COUNTY County Seat: Princeton Organized: April 1, 1813 Surveyed: yes (1982) National Register Listings: District: 0 Individual: 8

William M. Cockrum House, 1876. 627 West Oak St. Oakland City (9-13-78)

Gibson County Courthouse, 1886. Town Square Princeton (9-27-84)

Haubstadt State Bank, 1904. 101 South Main St. Haubstadt (12-27-84)

Lyles Consolidated School, 1919. C.R. 100 North Lyles Station (9-9-99) (Indiana's Public Common and High Schools Multiple Property Listing)

Mussel Knoll Archaeological Site. (3-18-86)

Trippett-Glaze-Duncan Farm, c.1850-c.1920. SR65 Patoka vicinity (5-28-93) Weber Village Archaeological Site. (9-12-85)

Welborn-Ross House, 1870. 542 South Hart St. Princeton (3-14-96)

GRANT COUNTY County Seat: Marion Organized: April 1, 1831 Surveyed: yes (1993) National Register Listings: District: 4 Individual: 8

Baldwin Addition Historic District, 1857-1930. Roughly along Main St., between 2nd and 4th sts. Fairmount (9-9-99)

Cumberland Covered Bridge, 1877. CR 1000 over Mississinewa River Matthews (5-22-78) HAER

Fairmount Commercial Historic District, 1884-1945. Roughly, both sides of Main from First to Adams, including 205 South Main Fairmount (3-12-99)

Grant County Jail and Sheriff's Residence, 1904. 215 East Third St. Marion (11-19-90) Marion Branch, National Home for Disabled Volunteer Soldiers Historic District, 1890-1948. 1700 East 38th St. Marion (8-2-99)

Marion Commercial Historic District, c. 1870-1944. Roughly bounded by 7th, 2nd, Branson, and Gallatin sts. Marion (3-17-94)

J. W. Patterson House and Office, c.1888, c.1900. 203 and 209 East Washington St. Fairmount (11-14-79),(1-18-85)

Aaron Swayzee House, (Swayzee-Love House) 1855. 224 North Washington St. Marion (6-16-83)

West Ward School, 1902. 210 West North A St. Gas City (12-19-85)

George Jr. and Marie Daugherty Webster House, 1902. 926 South Washington St. Marion (6-17-92) NHL

J. Woodrow Wilson House, 1916. 723 West Fourth St. Marion (8-11-88)



Woodside (Dr. and Mrs. Richard Davis House), 1955, 1960. 1119 Overlook Rd. Marion (12-24-97)

## GREENE COUNTY County Seat: Bloomfield Organized: February 5, 1821 Surveyed: 1999

National Register Listings: District: 0

Individual:4

## Linton Public Library, 1908. 110 East Vincennes St. Linton (9-22-00)

Osborn Archaeological Site. Southwest of Bloomfield (5-12-75)

Richland-Plummer Creek Covered Bridge, 1883. Baseline Rd. over Plummer Creek Bloomfield vicinity (6-10-93)

Scotland Hotel, c.1879. Northeast corner of Main and Jackson sts. Scotland (5-27-93)

## HAMILTON COUNTY County Seat: Noblesville

Organized: April 7, 1823 Surveyed: yes (1978, 1991) National Register Listings: District: 5

Individual: 16

Catherine Street Historic District, 1870-1937.

Roughly bounded by Harrison, Clinton, west side of 9th and east side of 10th sts. Noblesville (9-16-01)

Cole-Evans House, c.1837-c.1856. 1012 Monument St. Noblesville (9-22-00)

William Conner House, 1823. 13400 Allisonville Rd. Fishers (2-8-80) HABSI

Conner Street Historic District, 1840-1947. Roughly both sides of Logan and Conner sts. between 10th and 17th Noblesville (3-12-99)

William Houston Craig House, 1893. 1250 East Conner St. Noblesville (5-24-90) Daniel Craycraft House, 1892. 1095 East Conner St. Noblesville (1-4-89)

Davenport-Bradfield House, 1875. 106 East Second St. Sheridan (1-18-85)

Hamilton County Courthouse Square Jail 1876, Courthouse 1879. Bounded by Logan, 8th, 9th, and Conner sts. Noblesville (5-10-78)

Dr. Samuel Harrell House, 1898. 399 North 10th St. Noblesville (3-1-84)

Holliday Hydroelectric Powerhouse and Dam, 1927. Riverwood Ave. at jct. with 211th St. across White River. Noblesville vicinity (6-9-95)

John Kinzer House, 1828, 1840. East of Carmel on SR 234 (9-5-75)

Micah Newby House, c.1880. 1149 West 116th St. Carmel (6-20-86)

Noblesville Commercial Historic District, 1875-1931. Roughly bounded by Clinton, 10th, Maple, and 8th sts. Noblesville (12-19-91)

Noblesville Milling Company Mill, 1891-1941. South 8th St. Noblesville (12-7-01) (Grain Mills in Indiana Multiple Property Listing)

Potter's Covered Bridge, 1871, 1938. Allisonville Rd. at White River Noblesville vicinity (12-19-91)

Roberts Chapel, 1847, 1858. 3102 East 276th St. Atlanta vicinity (9-25-96)

South 9th Street Historic District, 1860-1940. Roughly bounded by Maple, Division, 10th, sts. and the west side of 9th St. Noblesville (9-16-01)

Judge Earl S. Stone House, 1849. 107 South 8th St. Noblesville (12-8-78) HABSI

Roads Hotel, 1893. 150 East Main St. Atlanta (12-30-87) Union High Academy Historic District, 1861-1829. 434 South Union St. Westfield (3-3-95)

West-Harris House, c.1826, c.1895. 10595 Eller Rd. Fishers (3-23-99)

HANCOCK COUNTY County Seat: Greenfield Organized: March 1, 1828 Surveyed: yes (1981) National Register Listings: District: 1 Individual: 5

County Line Bridge, 1916. CR 900 East over Big Blue River Morristown vicinity (11-25-94)

Greenfield Courthouse Square Historic District, 1835-1935. Roughly bounded by North, Hinchman, South and Pennsylvania sts. Greenfield (3-7-85)

Lilly Biological Laboratories, 1914. West of Greenfield off US 40 (11-23-77)

Frank Littleton Round Barn, c.1903. CR 600 North just east of CR 500 West Mount Comfort vicinity (4-2-93) (Round and Polygonal Barns of Indiana Multiple Property Listing)

Jane Ross Reeves Octagon House, 1879. 400 South Railroad St. Shirley (9-16-01)

James Whitcomb Riley Birthplace, 1850. 250 West Main St. Greenfield (9-28-77)

HARRISON COUNTY County Seat: Corydon Organized: December 1, 1808 Surveyed: yes (1987) National Register Listings: District: 1 Individual: 5

Corydon Battle Site, 1863. South of Corydon on SR 135 (7-9-79) HABS



Corydon Historic District, 1808-1865. Corydon (8-28-73) [boundary increased to roughly Summit, Maple, and Walnut streets, College Ave., Chestnut, Capitol, Poplar, Water, Beaver, and Mulberry sts. (6-27-89)]

Kintner House Hotel, 1873. 201 South Capital Ave. Corydon (1-12-87)

Kintner-McGrain House (Cedar Glade), c.1808. 740 North Capital Ave. Corydon (8-3-83)

Kintner-Withers House (Cedar Farm), 1837. South of Laconia on Kintner Bottoms Rd. (11-28-80)

Swan's Landing Archaeological Site. (4-2-87)

HENDRICKS COUNTY County Seat: Danville Organized: April 1, 1824 Surveyed: yes (1989) National Register Listings: District: 1 Individual: 8

Hendricks County Jail and Sheriff's Residence, 1867. 170 South Washington St. Danville (6-30-83)

Joel Jessup Farm, 1864, 1866. CR 800, near CR 1050 East Friendswood vicinity (8-14-98)

Noah and Hannah Hadley Kellum House, 1872. 7290 South CR 1050 East Camby vicinity (3-3-95)

Kellum/Jessup-Chandler Farm, 1862-1924. 6726 South White Lick Creek Rd. Plainfield vicinity (9-8-94)

McCormack-Bowman House, 1840. CR 200 West, 1/2 mile south of jct. with U.S. 40. Clayton vicinity (3-20-95)

Main Street Historic District, 1844-c. 1920. Bounded by East, Main, Cross, and Marion sts. Danville (9-8-94) Sugar Grove Meetinghouse and Cemetery, 1870. Junction of C.R. 700 East and 600 South Plainfield vicinity (9-22-00)

Twin Bridges, 1887 (Baltimore through truss), 1906 (Concrete arch). C.R. 150 E. over White Lick Creek Danville vicinity (3-15-00)

Wilson-Courtney House, 1850. 10 Cartersburg Rd. Danville (2-9-84)

### HENRY COUNTY

County Seat: New Castle Organized: June 1, 1822 Surveyed: yes (1993) National Register Listings: District: 2 Individual: 9

## Chrysler Enclosure Archaeological Site. New Castle vicinity (9-23-99)

General William Grose House, 1870. 614 South 14th St. New Castle (6-23-83)

Guyer Opera House, 1902. US 40 Lewisville (12-6-79)

John W. Hedrick House, 1899. 506 High St. Middletown (12-27-84)

Henry County Courthouse, 1869. Courthouse Square New Castle (4-2-81) HABSI

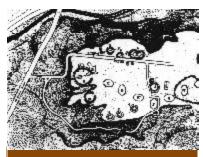
Elias Hinshaw House, 1883. 16 West Main St. Knightown (5-3-84)

Knightstown Academy, 1877. Cary St. Knightstown (9-29-76) HABS

Knightstown Historic District, 1830-1936. Roughly bounded by Morgan, Adams, 3rd, and McCullum sts. Knightstown (5-22-86)

New Castle Archaeological Site. On the grounds of New Castle State Hospital North of New Castle (4-26-76)

New Castle Commercial Historic District, 1849-1941. Roughly bounded by Fleming and 11th sts.,



Mysterious Mounds of Henry County, from Lilly's <u>Prehistoric Antiquities of Indiana</u>, 1937

Who were Indiana's ancient architects? These cultures created large complexes of earthworks in Henry County, including the New Castle Archaeological Site and Chrysler Mound. The New Castle complex includes ceremonial earthworks of the Hopewell tradition, dating from sometime in the first two centuries. A.D.

Henry Co.

Central Ave., and the Norfolk & Western Railroad New Castle (12-19-91)

Henry F. Whitelock House and Farm, c.1855. SR38 Shirley vicinity (12-22-83)

## HOWARD COUNTY County Seat: Kokomo Organized: January 15, 1844 Surveyed: yes (1980) update in progress (2001) National Register Listings: District: 0 Individual: 6

Elwood Haynes House, 1916. 1915 South Webster St. Kokomo (9-20-84)

Hy-Red Gasoline Station, 1930. 203 East Main St. Greentown (9-1-83)

Kokomo City Building, 1893. 221 West Walnut St. Kokomo (6-4-81)

Lerner Building, c.1904. 107-111 East Sycamore St. Kokomo (9-20-84)

Seiberling Mansion, 1890. 1200 West Sycamore St. Kokomo (12-16-71) Henry W. Smith House, 1859. 5 miles west of Kokomo (3-9-79)

HUNTINGTON COUNTY County Seat: Huntington Organized: February 1, 1834 Surveyed: yes (1980, 1997) National Register Listings: District: 2 Individual: 13

German Reformed Church, 1903. 202 Etna Ave. Huntington (4-11-85)

Hotel LaFontaine, 1925. 200 West State St. Huntington (2-9-84)

Huntington Courthouse Square Historic District, 1845-1942. Roughly bounded by State and Court sts., Cherry St., Park Dr. and the north-south alley between Warren and Guilford sts. Huntington (9-4-92)

John and Minerva Kline Farm, 1865. 2715 East CR 400 North Huntington vicinity (12-22-88)

Moore-Corlew Building, 1845. 400 and 410-418 North Jefferson St. Huntington (9-1-83)

Old Plat Historic District, 1860-1920. Roughly bounded by Warren, John, Wilkerson, Lincoln, Washington, Second and Court sts. Huntington (3-15-00)

David Alonzo and Elizabeth Purviance House, 1892. 809 North Jefferson St. Huntington (3-17-94)

Samuel Purviance House, 1859. 326 South Jefferson St. Huntington (6-13-86)

Rangeline Road Bridge, 1913. CR 475 West over Wabash River Huntington vicinity (4-3-98)

Chief Richardville House and Miami Treaty Grounds, 1833-1841. West of Huntington on US 24 and SR 9/SR 37 (9-16-85) S.C. Snider and George McFeeley Polygonal Barn, 1906. 1/2 mile south of Division Rd. on SR 9/37 Huntington vicinity (4-2-93) (Round and Polygonal Barns of Indiana Multiple Property Listing)

Sunken Gardens, 1923. West Park Dr., southwest of jct. of US 24 and La Fontaine St. Huntington vicinity (6-26-97)

Taylor-Zent House, 1898. 715 North Jefferson St. Huntington (2-11-82)

William Street School, 1895. 521 William St. Huntington (6-26-86)

Young-Yentes-Mattern Farm, 1838-1950. Junction of 900 West Rd. and 400 North Rd. Huntington vicinity (4-12-00)

JACKSON COUNTY County Seat: Brownstown Organized: January 1, 1816 Surveyed: yes (1987) National Register Listings: District: 1 Individual: 6

Farmer's Club, 1914. 105 South Chestnut St. Seymour (8-11-83)

First Presbyterian Church, 1884, 1919. 301 North Walnut St. Seymour (12-19-91)

Jackson State Forest Picnic Area, 1934. Jackson-Washington State Forest. Brownstown vicinity (1-2-97) (New Deal Resources on Indiana State Lands Multiple Property Listing)

Low Spur Archaeological Site. (5-1-87)

Sand Hill Archaeological Site. (9-7-82)

Seymour Commercial Historic District, c.1876-c.1945. Roughly bounded by Walnut, Third, Ewing, and Bruce sts. Seymour (6-9-95)

Frank Wheeler Hotel, c.1890. Corner of 2nd and Main sts. Freetown (8-29-91) JASPER COUNTY County Seat: Rensselaer Organized: March 15, 1838 Surveyed: in progress National Register Listings: District: 1 Individual: 4

Fountain Park Chautauqua, 1895-1951. 6244 West CR 1600 South Remington (12-7-01)

Independence Methodist Church, 1872. Southeast of Wheatfield (3-5-82)

Jasper County Courthouse, 1898. West Washington St. Rensselaer (6-16-83)

Rensselaer Carnegie Library, 1905. 301 North Van Rensselaer St. Rensselaer (3-17-94)

St. Joseph Indian Normal School, 1888. St. Joseph's College Campus off US 231 (6-19-73)

JAY COUNTY County Seat: Portland Organized: March 1, 1836 Surveyed: yes (1984) National Register Listings:

National Register Lis District: 2 Individual: 5

Floral Hall, 1891. West Votaw and Morton sts. Portland (9-1-83)

Grouping of Religious Buildings at Trinity (St. Mary's of the Woods Convent, Holy Trinity Church, Rectory and School), 1845-1885. Northeast of Portland Rensselaer (10-23-80)

James Haines Farm, 1884. C.R. 869 East 200 South Portland vicinity (3-15-00)

Jay County Courthouse, 1919. US 27 Portland (5-12-81)

Portland Commercial Historic District, 1870-1945. Roughly, Meridian St. to Arch St. to the S. Meridian St. Bridge, and Main and Walnut Sts. from Ship to Court sts. Portland (5-30-96)



Rebecca Rankin Round Barn, 1908. SR 18 1/4 mile west of CR 75 East Poling vicinity (4-2-93) (Round and Polygonal Barns of Indiana Multiple Property Listing)

Redkey Historic District, 1888-c.1935. Roughly High St. between Oak and Meridian sts. Redkey (9-17-92)

## **JEFFERSONCOUNTY**

County Seat: Madison Organized: January 1, 1811 Surveyed: yes (1989) National Register Listings: District: 1 Individual: 9

Crawford-Whitehead-Ross House, 1833, 1853, 1871. 510 West Main St. Madison (11-27-92)

Crowe-Garritt House, c.1824. 172 Crowe St. Hanover (11-10-80) HABSI

Eleutherian College, c.1856. SR 250 Lancaster (12-15-93; NHL, 2-18-97)

Thomas Hendricks Library, 1903. College Dr. Hanover (2-26-82)

Jefferson County Jail, 1850. Courthouse Square Madison (6-18-73) HABS

Lanier Mansion, 1840. 511 West First St. Madison (4-19-94) NHL

Madison Historic District, 1812-1900. Madison (5-25-73) HABS/HAER

Oakdale School, 1869. Morgan Rd., Jefferson Proving Grounds Madison vicinity (5-14-93)

St. Stephen's African Methodist Episcopal Church, c.1904. 220 West Main St. Hanover (12-28-00)

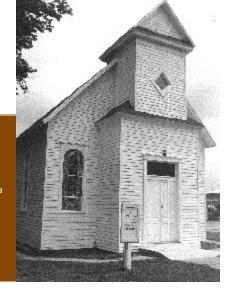
Charles Shrewsbury House, 1849. 301 West First St. Madison (4-19-94) NHL

## Jefferson Co.

St. Stephen's A.M.E. Church, Hanover, Jefferson County

Jefferson County was active in the Underground Railroad and had several rural African-American settlements in the mid-19th century. Many stayed for generations. In about 1904, a congregation including former slaves and their descendants built St. Stephen's. It is one of few remaining small town African-American churches in Indiana. This once dwindling congregation has rallied, raising thousands to completely restore and reopen the church in 2000.

Credit: DHPA files



JENNINGS COUNTY County Seat: Vernon

Organized: February 1, 1817
Surveyed: yes (1988)
National Register Listings:
District: 1

Individual: 2

Benville Bridge, 1908. U.S. Army Proving Ground, approx. 1 mile E off Perimeter Rd. San Jacinto vicinity (7-30-96)

Edwards Ford Bridge, 1911. U.S. Army Proving Ground, off Northwest Rd. Nebraska vicinity (7-30-96)

Vernon Historic District, 1817-1907. Roughly bound by the north side of North St. on the north, and the Muscatatuck River on the east, west, and south. Vernon (8-27-76) HABSI/HAER

JOHNSON COUNTY County Seat: Franklin Organized: May 5, 1823 Surveyed: yes (1985) National Register Listings: District: 4 Individual: 10

Edinburgh Commercial Historic District, c.1854-1941. Roughly bounded by Thompson and Main sts., the alley north of Main Cross St., and the Conrail railroad tracks Edinburgh (6-28-91) Franklin College Library (Shirk Hall), 1903. 600 East Monroe St. Franklin (10-29-75)

Franklin College-Old Main, 1847, 1855, 1888. 600 East Monroe St. Franklin (10-29-75)

Franklin Commercial Historic District, 1853-1939. Roughly bounded by East and West Court, Jefferson, Monroe and Main sts. Franklin (7-13-89)

Furnas Mill Bridge, 1891. Pisgah Road over Sugar Creek Edinburgh vicinity (Camp Atterbury Fish and Wildlife Area) (9-16-01)

Greenwood Commercial Historic District, c.1860-c.1935. 172-332 West Main St. and 147-211 South MadisonAve. Greenwood (6-14-91)

Heck-Hasler House, c.1868. 6612 North 575 East Franklin vicinity (3-15-00)

Herriott House, 1865. 696 North Main St. Franklin (7-15-82)

Hopewell Presbyterian Church, 1902, 1927. 548 West 100 North Franklin vicinity (6-15-00)



Johnson County Courthouse Square, 1881. Courthouse Square Franklin (4-16-81)

Martin Place Historic District, 1850-1925. North and south sides of Martin Pl. between Graham Ave. and Water St., 500, 498, and 450 North Main sts. Franklin (6-12-87)

Masonic Temple, 1924. 135 North Main St. Franklin (12-27-91)

VanNuys Farm, 1840-1920. SR 144 Hopewell (2-12-87)

August Zeppenfeld House, c.1872. 300 West Jefferson St. Franklin (12-30-87)

### KNOX COUNTY

County Seat: Vincennes Organized: June 20, 1790 Surveyed: yes (1981, 1996) National Register Listings: District: 1 Individual: 11

Fort Knox II Site, 1803-1813. North of Vincennes (3-24-82)

George Rogers Clark National Historical Park. 2nd St. south of US 50 Vincennes (10-15-66)

William Henry Harrison Home (Grouseland), 1804. 3 West Scott St. Vincennes (10-15-66) NHL/HABS

Kixmiller's Store, 1866, 1878. Carlise and Indianapolis sts. Freelandville (12-8-78)

Old Cathedral Complex (St. Francis Xavier Church), 1840. 205 Church St. Vincennes (8-17-76) HABS

Old State Bank, 1838. North 2nd St. Vincennes (10-9-74) HABSI

Pyramid Mound Archaeological Site. (5-12-75)

Rose Hill Farmstead, 1827-1945. CR southest 10 South, 1/4 mile north of jct. with Old Wheatland Rd. Vincennes vicinity (3-3-95)

Shadowwood (Wharf Estate), 1916. 6451 East Wheatland Rd. Vincennes vicinity (6-6-01)

 $\label{thm:continuous} Territorial \, Capitol \, of \, Former \, Indiana \, Territory, \\ 1800-1816.$ 

Bounded by Harrison, 1st, Scott, and Parksts. Vincennes (7-2-73) HABSI

Vincennes Fortnightly Club, 1928. 421 North 6th St. Vincennes (9-22-00)

Vincennes Historic District, 1733-1924. Roughly bounded by the Wabash River, College Ave., 11th and Willow sts. Vincennes (12-31-74) HABS

KOSCIUSKO COUNTY County Seat: Warsaw Organized: June 1, 1836 Surveyed: yes (1990) National Register Listings: District: 6 Individual: 7

Chinworth Bridge, 1897. Old U.S. 30 and CR 350 West Warsaw (1-2-97) East Fort Wayne Street Historic District, 1860-1930. 503-613 East Fort Wayne St. Warsaw (5-27-93)

Hall Farm, 1871. CR 600 North Clunette (9-16-92)

Kosciusko County Jail, 1870. Main and Indiana sts. Warsaw (12-8-78)

Leesburg Historic District, 1865-1936. 100 block of East and West Van Buren St. Leesburg (5-27-93)

Robert Orr Polygonal Barn, 1911. SR 13, 1/2 mile west of CR 150 North North Webster vicinity (4-2-93) (Round and Polygonal Barns of Indiana Multiple Property Listing)

Pierceton Historic District, 1867-1942. North 1st St. from Catholic to the Conrail railroad tracks Pierceton (9-4-92)

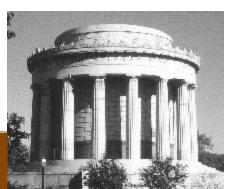
John Pound Store, 1838. Corner of Armstrong Rd. and 2nd St. Oswego (6-17-92)



## George Rogers Clark Memorial, Knox County

In the 1920s, citizens of Vincennes and State of Indiana officials led the drive to build a grand memorial to Clark and his efforts to defeat the British in the Old Northwest. The commission hired Frederick Hirons to design the Neoclassical Revival memorial building, while popular American muralist Ezra Winter painted scenes of the Revolutionary War in the Wabash Valley for the interior in 1931-34. Winter's dramatic "The Wabash: Through Wilderness and Flood" recalls the Clark militia's harrowing trek through 180 miles of high water before laying siege to Fort Sackville in Vincennes. The memorial and grounds, now a National Historic Landmark, are operated by the National Park Service and are open to the public.

Credit: George Rogers Clark National Historical Park, National Park Service.







Silver Lake Historic District, c.1865-c.1920. 100 blocks of North & South Jefferson and East & West Main sts. Silver Lake (9-4-92)

Warsaw Courthouse Square Historic District, 1862-1948.
Roughly bounded by the alley north of Main, Indiana, the alley south of Market, and the alley west of Lake.
Warsaw (3-1-82, name change and boundary increase, 9-27-93)

Warsaw Cut Glass Company, 1911. 505 South Detroit St. Warsaw (3-1-84)

Winona Lake Historic District, 1887-1943. Roughly bounded by King's Hwy., Chestnut Ave., 12th St., and Park Ave. Winona Lake (12-10-93)

Justin O. Zimmer House, 1934. 2513 East Center St. Warsaw (12-19-91)

### LaGRANGE COUNTY

County Seat: Lagrange Organized: April 1, 1832 Surveyed: no National Register Listings: District: 0 Individual: 7

John Badlam Howe Mansion, 1875. West Union St. Howe (9-14-95)

LaGrange County Courthouse, 1878. Detroit St. Lagrange (7-17-80) HABSI

Olde Store (John O'Ferrel Store), 1832. West and 2nd sts. Mongo (10-29-75) HABS

St. James Memorial Chapel, 1902, 1909, 1914, 1955. SR 9, just south of CR 600 North (Howe Military School Campus) Howe (9-16-01)

Star Milling and Electric Company, 1911-1945. CR 0505 West and 700 North Howe vicinity (9-14-95)

Samuel P. Williams House, 1843. 101 South St. Howe (8-11-80) Menno Yoder Polygonal Barn, 1908. CR 250 North, 3/4 mile west of SR 5 Shipshewana (4-2-93) (Round and Polygonal Barns of Indiana Multiple Property Listing)

### LAKE COUNTY

County Seat: Crown Point Organized: February 15, 1837 Surveyed: yes (1980, 1996) Hammond (1987) National Register Listings: District: 4 Individual: 24

Buckley Homestead, 1849. 3606 Belshaw Rd. Lowell vicinity (12-6-84)

Wellington Clark House, 1847. 227 South Court St. Crown Point (6-6-01)

Morse Dell Plain House and Landscape, 1923, 1926. 7109 Knickerbocker Pkwy. Hammond (4-1-98)

Ralph Waldo Emerson School, 1908. 716 East 7th Ave. Gary (6-9-95)

### First Unitarian Church of Hobart, 1875. 497 Main St. Hobart (9-9-99)

Gary Bathing Beach Aquatorium, 1921. 1 Marquette Dr., Marquette Park Gary (11-25-94)

Gary City Center Historic District, 1906-1944. Roughly, both sides of Broadway from the Chicago, South Shore and South Bend Railroad to 9th Ave. Gary (11-25-94)

Gary Land Company Building, 1906. 4th Ave. and Pennsylvania St. Gary (5-8-79) HABS

Melvin A. Halsted House, 1850. 201 East Main St. Lowell (12-8-78)

Hobart Carnegie Library, 1915. 706 East 4th St. Hobart (7-15-82)

Hoosier Theater Building, 1924. 1329-1335 119th St. Whiting (2-12-87) Knights of Columbus Building, 1925. 333 West 5th Ave. Gary (3-1-84)

Lake County Courthouse, 1878. Public Square Crown Point (5-17-73) HABSI

Lake County Sheriff's House and Jail, 1882. 232 South Main St. Crown Point (1-4-89)

Lassen Hotel, 1895, 1920. 7808 West 138th Pl. Cedar Lake (7-7-81)

Marktown Historic District, 1888-1926. Bounded by Pine, Riley, Dickey, and 129th sts. East Chicago (2-20-75)

Joseph Ernest Meyer House, 1931. 1370 Joliet St. Dyer (3-1-84)

Miller Town Hall, 1911. Junction of Miller Ave., Old Hobart Rd., and Grand Blvd. Gary (7-7-78)

Monon Dancing Pavilion, 1897. 13701 Lauerman St. Cedar Lake (1-3-01)

Pennsylvania Railroad Station, 1910. 1001 Lillian St. Hobart (3-1-84)

John Ross Farm, 1871-1989. 3815 East SR 231 Leroy vicinity (3-27-96)

State Bank of Hammond Building, 1927. 5444-5446 Calumet Ave. Hammond (9-27-84)

Stallbohm Bam — Kaske House, c.1890, c.1920. 1154 Ridge Rd. Munster (4-1-98)

State Street Commercial Historic District, 1885-1946. Roughly State St. between Sohl and Bulletin Ave. Hammond (9-17-99)

West 5th Avenue Apartments Historic District, 1922-1928. Roughly bounded by 5th Ave. from Taft to Pierce St. Gary (5-17-84)



William Whitaker Landscape and House, 1926-1929. 472 South Main St. Crown Point (9-9-99)

Whiting Memorial Community House, 1923. 1938 Clark St. Whiting (2-8-80)

John Wood Old Mill, 1838. East of Merrillville on SR 330 (10-10-75)

### LaPORTE COUNTY

County Seat: LaPorte Organized: April 1, 1832 Surveyed: yes (1979, 1989) National Register Listings: District: 2 Individual: 13

John H. Barker Mansion, 1905. 631 Washington St. Michigan City (10-10-75)

Barker House, c.1900. 444 Barker St. Michigan City (12-7-01)

Downtown LaPorte Historic District, 1850-1914. Roughly bounded by State, Jackson, Maple and Chicago sts. LaPorte (9-15-83)

First Congregational Church of Michigan City, 1881 / 1909. 531 Washington St. Michigan City (12-7-01)

Garrettson-Baine-Bartholomew House, 1908. 2921 Franklin St. Michigan City (12-7-01)

Michigan City East Pierhead Light Tower and Elevated Walk (Michigan City Lighthouse), 1904. Eastside of entrance to Michigan City Harbor (2-17-88)

Michigan City Lighthouse, 1858. Washington Park Michigan City (11-5-74) HABS

Michigan City Post Office, 1909. 126 East 5th St. Michigan City (6-15-00) Francis H. Morrison House, 1904. 1217 Michigan Ave. LaPorte (12-6-84)

MUSKEGON Shipwreck Site, 1872-1911. Michigan City vicinity (4-26-89)

William Orr House, 1875. 4076 West Small Rd. LaPorte (3-22-84)

Pinehurst Hall, 1853. 3042 North US 35 LaPorte (6-3-76)

Marion Ridgeway Polygonal Barn, 1878. SR 35 just north of Cresent Dr. LaPorte (5-27-93) (Round and Polygonal Barns of Indiana Multiple Property Listing)

Everel S. Smith House, 1879. 56 West Jefferson St. Westville (12-12-90)

Washington Park, 1891, 1933-1941. Roughly bounded by Lake Michigan, Krueger St., Trail Creek, Lakeshore Dr., Heisman Harbor Rd., and Browne Basin Rd. Michigan City (6-26-91)

LAWRENCE COUNTY County Seat: Bedford Organized: March 16, 1818 Surveyed: yes (1992) National Register Listings: District: 3 Individual: 7

Bedford Courthouse Square Historic District, c.1850-1945. Roughly bounded by L, 14th, 17th, and Hss. Bedford (6-8-95)

Bono Archaeological Site. (5-30-85)

Helton-Mayo Farm, c.1837. Jct. of Boyd Lane and SR 58 Bedford (6-9-95)

Indiana Limestone Company Building, 1927. 405 I St. Bedford (12-21-93)

Madden School, 1923, 1925-26. 620 H St. Bedford (6-15-00) (Indiana's Public Common and High School Multiple Property Listing) Mitchell Downtown Historic District, 1853-1946. Roughly bounded by Tenth, Oak, Fifth, and North Mississippi sts. Mitchell (9-26-97)

Mitchell Opera House, 1906. 7th and Brooks sts. Mitchell (4-2-81)

C. S. Norton Mansion, 1897. 1415 15th St. Bedford (6-22-76)

Williams Bridge, 1884. Southwest of Williams on CR 11 (11-9-81)

Zahn Historic District, 1847-1947. Roughly bounded by 17th, 20th, J, and H sts. Bedford (8-28-98)

MADISON COUNTY County Seat: Anderson Organized: July 1, 1823 Surveyed: yes (1980-1983)

National Register Listings: District: 4

Individual:9

Anderson Bank Building, 1928. 931 Meridian St. Anderson (8-30-84)

Carnegie Public Library, 1905. 32 West 10th St. Anderson (3-21-85)

Chesterfield Spiritualist Camp District, 1890-1958. 200-500 blocks of Eastern, Parkview, Western Drs. Chesterfield (7-17-02)

Fall Creek Meeting House, 1857, c.1890. SR38 Pendleton vicinity (1-2-97)

Solomon Fussell Farm, 1832-1916. SR 38 east of CR 150 West Pendleton vicinity (6-4-92)

Gruenewald House, 1874. 626 North Main St. Anderson (10-8-76)

George Makepeace House, 1850. 5 West Main St. Chesterfield (3-21-85)



Mounds State Park. 3 miles east of Anderson on SR 32 (1-18-73)

Paramount Theater Building, 1929. 1124 Meridian St. Anderson (8-29-91)

Pendleton Historic District, 1825-1940. Roughly bounded by Fall Creek, the Conrail right-of-way, Madison and Adamssts. Pendleton (6-27-91)

Tower Hotel, 1930. 1109 Jackson St. Anderson (10-10-97)

West Central Historic District, 1880-1934. Roughly bounded by Brown, Delaware, 10th, John, and 13th sts. Anderson (12-6-84)

West 8th Street Historic District, 1870-1910. Roughly bounded by 7th, 9th, Jackson, and Henry sts. Anderson (8-27-76)

### MARION COUNTY

County Seat: Indianapolis Organized: April 1, 1822 Surveyed: yes (1985-1990) National Register Listings: District: 32 Individual: 154

Administration Building, 1904. Indiana Central University (University of Indianapolis) Otterbein and Hanna Ave. Indianapolis (3-15-84)

Allison Mansion, 1914. 3200 Cold Springs Rd. Indianapolis (12-18-70) HABS

Anderson-Thompson House, 1860. 6551 Shelbyville Rd. Indianapolis (3-26-87)

Apartments and Flats of Downtown Indianapolis Thematic Resources, 1886-1929. Indianapolis (9-15-83)
Alameda, 1925. 109 West St. Clair St.;
Alexandra, 1901. 402-16 North New Jersey St. and 332-36 East Vermont St.; Ambassador, 1924. 39 East 9th St.; Baker, 1903. 310 North Alabama St., and 341 Massachusetts Ave.; Blacherne, 1895. 402 North Meridian St.; Burton, 1919. 821-23 North

Pennsylvania St.; Cathcart, 1909. 103 East 9th St.: Chadwick, 1925, 1005 North Pennsylvania St.; Colonial, 1900. 126 East Vermont St. and 402-408 North Delaware St.; Dartmouth, 1929. 221 East Michigan St.; Delaware Court, 1917. 1001-15 North Delaware St.; Delaware Flats, 1887. 120-28 North Delaware St.; Devonshire, 1929. 412 North Alabama St.; Emelie, 1902. 326-30 North Senate Ave. and 301-03 West Vermont St.: Glencoe, 1901, 627 North Pennsylvania St.; Grover,c.1913. 615 North Pennsylvania St.; Harriett, c.1905. 124-28 North East St.; Lodge, 1905. 829 North Pennsylvania St.; Martens, c. 1899. 348-56 Indiana Ave.; Massachusetts, 1906. 421-27 Massachuesetts Ave.; Mayleeno, 1913. 416-18 East Vermont St.; McCay, 1923. 611 North Pennsylvania St.; Myrtle Fern, 1923. 221 East 9th St.; Oxford, 1902. 316 East Vermont St.; Pennsylvania, 1906. 919 North Pennsylvania St.; Plaza, 1907. 902 North Pennsylvania St. and 36 East 9th St.; Rink, 1901. 401 North Illinois St.; Savoy, 1899. 36 West Vermont St.; Shelton, c.1925. 825 North Delaware St.: Sid-Mar, 1887. 401-403 Massachusetts Ave.; Spink, c. 1922. 230 East 9th St.; Sylvania, c.1906. 801 North Pennsylvania and 108 East St. Clair St.; Vienna, 1908. 306 East New York St.; Wil-Fra-Mar, c.1886. 318 East Vermont St.; Wilson, c.1890. 643 Fort Wayne Ave.; Wyndam, 1929. 1040 North Delaware St.

Christopher Apple House, 1859. 11663 Pendleton Pk. Oaklandon (9-17-80)

Arsenal Technical High School, 1866-1929. 1500 East Michigan St. Indianapolis (5-19-76) HABS

Aston Inn, 1852. 6620 North Michigan Rd. Indianapolis (12-26-85)

The Athenaeum, 1894. 401 East Michigan St. Indianapolis (2-21-73) HABS

Balmoral Court, 1916. 3055 North Meridian St. Indianapolis (11-27-92)

Bals-Wocher House, 1870. 951 North Delaware St. Indianapolis (12-17-79) HABSI

Bates-Hendricks House, 1860, 1865. 1526 South New Jersey St. Indianapolis (4-11-77) HABS Benton House, 1873. 312 South Downey Ave. Indianapolis (3-20-73) HABSI

Bethel A.M.E. Church, 1869, 1894. 414 West Vermont St. Indianapolis (6-21-91)

Broad Ripple Park (Children's Museum) Dentzel Carousel, c.1900. 3000 North Meridian St. Indianapolis (2-27-87) NHL

The Buckingham, 1909. 3101-3119 North Meridian St. Indianapolis (11-27-92)

William Buschman Block, c.1879. 968-972 Fort Wayne Ave. Indianapolis (8-26-88)

Butler Fieldhouse (Hinkle Fieldhouse), 1928. Butler University campus, 49th St. and Boulevard Pl. Indianapolis (12-22-83) NHL

Bush Stadium, 1931. 1501 West 16th St. Indianapolis (6-26-95)

Byram-Middleton House, 1870. 1828 North Illinois St. Indianapolis (5-9-83)

Camp Edwin F. Glenn, 1925-1945. Fort Benjamin Harrison State Park Indianapolis (12-1-95)

Henry F. Campbell Mansion, 1916, 1942. 2550 Cold Springs Rd. Indianapolis (4-14-97)

Central Library of Indianapolis-Marion County Public Library, 1916. 40 East St. Clair St. Indianapolis (8-28-75)

Chatham-Arch Historic District, 1836-1900. Roughly bounded by I-65, 11th, North, and East sts. Indianapolis (3-13-80)

Crispus Attucks High School, 1927. 1140 North Martin Luther King, Jr. St. Indianapolis (1-4-89)

Christ Church Cathedral, 1859. 125 Monument Circle Indianapolis (7-10-73) HABS Christamore House, 1926. 502 North Tremont St. Indianapolis (3-21-85)

Christian Park School No. 82, 1931. 4700 English Ave. Indianapolis (4-28-95) (Public School Buildings in Indianapolis Built Before 1940 Multiple Property Listing)

Circle Theatre, 1916. 45 Monument Cl. Indianapolis (6-16-80)

City Market, 1886. 222 East Market St. Indianapolis (3-27-74) HABS/HAER

Henry P. Cobum Public School #66, 1915, 1929. 604 East 38th St. Indianapolis (6-13-86)

Joseph J. Cole House and 1925 Cole Brouette No. 70611, 1924, 1932. 4909 North Meridian St. Indianapolis (6-25-97)

Cole Motor Car Company, 1914. 730 East Washington St. Indianapolis (3-3-83) HABS

Columbia Club, 1924. 121 Monument Circle Indianapolis (1-27-83)

Cottage Home Historic District, 1870-1939. Dorman and St. Clair sts. Indianapolis (2-23-90)

Cotton-Ropkey House, c.1850. 6360 West 79th St. Indianapolis (3-22-84)

Roy and Iris Corbin Lustron House, 1949. 1728 North Leland Ave. Indianapolis (10-9-97)

Coulter Flats, 1907. 2161 North Meridian St. Indianapolis (5-31-90) Crow's Nest - see town of Crow's Nest Historic District

Crown Hill Cemetery, 1877. Roughly bounded by Northwestern Ave., Boulevard Pl., 32nd, and 38th sts. Indianapolis (2-28-73) HABS

Cumberland Historic District, c.1880-1950. Roughly bounded by Munsie, Welland, Heflin and Warehouse sts. Cumberland (12-7-01) Elliott's Block, 1875. 14-22 West Maryland St. Indianapolis (4-23-73) HABS

Esplanade Apartments, 1913. 3015 North Pennsylvania St. Indianapolis (6-16-83)

Fidelity Trust Building, 1915. 148 East Market St. Indianapolis (9-27-80)

Calvin I. Fletcher House, 1895. 1031 North Pennsylvania St. Indianapolis (3-1-84)

Fletcher Place Historic District, 1855-1924. Bounded by I-65/I-70, Penn Central railroad tracks, East St., and Virginia Ave. Indianapolis (2-1-82)

## Marion Co.



Hawthorne Branch Library No. 2., 70 N. Mount St., Marion County

Indianapolis head librarian Eliza Browning successfully applied for a \$120,000 Carnegie grant to expand the city system in 1909. The grant funded this and four other branches in town. The library board hired D.A. Bohlen and Son, the oldest architectural firm in Indianapolis, to design Hawthorne Branch, which opened in 1911. Hawthorne Branch today serves as a non-profit community center for the near West side. Although no longer a library, the building still recalls Miss Browning's goal of making the Indianapolis system "a live thing in the whole town." Credit: DHPA files

Forest Hills Historic District, 1911-1935. Bounded by Monon railroad tracks, Kessler Blvd., College and Northview aves. Indianapolis (6-30-83)

Fort Benjamin Harrison Historic District, 1908-1945.

Roughly, Lawton Loop and Greene Ave. Indianapolis (6-9-95; Boundary increased to Shafter Rd., Aultman Ave., and Glenn Rd.; 12-1-95)

Fort Harrison Terminal Station, 1908. Building 616 Fort Harrison (3-16-84)

Fountain Square Commercial Areas Thematic Resources, 1871-1932. Indianapolis (6-30-83) Laurel and Prospect District, 1871-1932. 1335 to 1419 East Prospect St.; State and Prospect District, 1871-1932. State Ave. and Prospect St.; Virginia Avenue District, 1871-1932. Roughly bounded by Virginia Ave. from Grove Ave. to Prospect and Morris sts.

General German Protestant Orphans Home, 1872. 1404 South State St. Indianapolis (5-17-84)

Alfred Glossbrenner Mansion, 1910. 3202 North Meridian St. Indianapolis (2-19-82)

Golden Hill Historic District, 1904-1940. Roughly bounded by 36th St., 37th St., Governor's Rd., the rear lot lines behind Golden Hill Dr., and Central Canal Indianapolis (8-29-91)

Graham-Stephenson House, 1889. 5432 University Ave. Indianapolis (7-15-82)

Hammond Block, 1874. 301 Massachusetts Ave. Indianapolis (1-9-79)

Hannah-Oehler-Elder House, 1859-1872. 3801 South Madison Ave. Indianapolis (12-1-78)

Benjamin Harrison Home, 1875. 1230 North Delaware St. Indianapolis (10-15-66) NHL/HABS

Haughville Historic District, c.1895-1942. Roughly bounded by 10th St., Belleview Pl., Walnut St., and Concord St. Indianapolis (12-9-92)



Hiram A. Haverstick Farm, 1879. 7845 Westfield Blvd. Indianapolis (12-26-85)

Hawthorne Branch Library No. 2, 1911. 70 North Mount St. Indianapolis (5-18-00)

Heier's Hotel, 1916. 10-18 South New Jersey St. Indianapolis (9-22-86)

Herron-Morton Place Historic District, c.1855-1930. Roughly bounded by Central Ave., 16th, Pennsylvania, and 22nd sts. Indianapolis (6-16-83)

Hollingsworth House, 1850. 6054 Hollingsworth Rd. Indianapolis (4-13-77)

Holy Rosary-Danish Church Historic District, 1859-1930. Roughly bounded by Virginia Ave., I-65/I-70, and South East St. Indianapolis (3-13-86)

Homecroft Historic District, 1923-1945. Roughly bounded by Madison Ave., Southview St., Orinoco Ave., and Banta Rd. Homecroft (1-11-96) Hotel Washington, 1912. 32 East Washington St. Indianapolis (7-17-80)

Independent Turnverein, 1914. 902 North Meridian St. Indianapolis (12-22-83)

Indiana Avenue Historic District, 1869-1935. 500 Block of Indiana Ave. between North St., Central Canal, Michigan and West sts. Indianapolis (6-12-87)

Indiana Oxygen Company, 1930. 351 South East St. Indianapolis (3-26-87, move approved 6-15-00) HABS

Indiana School for the Deaf, 1911. 1200 East 42nd St. Indianapolis (6-27-91)

Indiana State Federation of Colored Women's Clubs, 1897. 2034 North Capitol Ave. Indianapolis (4-7-87)

Indiana State Library and Historical Building, 1934. 140 North Senate Ave. Indianapolis (3-3-95)

Indiana Theatre, 1927. 134 West Washington St. Indianapolis (1-29-79) HABS Old Indianapolis City Hall, 1910. 202 North Alabama St. Indianapolis (10-29-74)

Indianapolis Fire Headquarters and Municipal Garage, 1913, 1925. 301 East New York St. and 235 North Alabama St. Indianapolis (6-27-02)

Indianapolis Motor Speedway, 1909. 4790 West 16th St. Speedway (3-7-75) NHL

Indianapolis News Building, 1910. 30 West Washington St. Indianapolis (3-1-84)

Indianapolis Union Station-Wholesale District, c.1863-1930. Roughly bounded by Capitol Ave., Maryland, Delaware, and South sts. Indianapolis (7-19-74/7-14-82) HABS

Indiana World War Memorial Plaza, 1921-1950. Bound by St. Clair, Pennsylvania, Vermont, and Meridian sts. Indianapolis (9-25-89, Boundary of 9th, Ohio, Meridian and Pennsylvania, NHL, 10-11-94)

Irvington Historic District, 1870-1936. Roughly bounded by Ellenburger Park, Pleasant Run Creek, Arlington Ave., the B&O railroad tracks, and Emerson Ave. Indianapolis (5-29-87)

## Meridian Park





Meridian Park Historic District, Marion County

One of the premier collections of early twentieth century Arts and Crafts housing in Indianapolis can be seen in Meridian Park. Platted in the first decade of the 1900s, builders and architects soon filled the north side neighborhood with upper middle class popular housing of the period.

Credit: Paul Diebold

## Jamieson-Bennett House, 1936 8452 Green Braes North Dr. Indianapolis (9-16-01)

Johnson-Denny House, 1862. 4456 North Park Ave. Indianapolis (8-24-79)

Arthur Jordan Memorial Hall, 1928. Butler University 4600 Sunset Ave. Indianapolis (6-30-83)

Julian-Clarke House, 1873. 115 South Audubon Rd. Indianapolis (6-20-86)

Charles Kuhn House, 1879. 340 West Michigan St. Indianapolis (4-13-89)

Louis Levey Mansion, 1905. 2902 North Meridian St. Indianapolis (12-22-78)

Lockefield Garden Apartments, 1937. 900 Indiana Ave. Indianapolis (2-28-83) HABS

Lockerbie Square Historic District, 1855-1930. Bounded by College Ave., Michigan, East, and New York sts. Indianapolis (2-23-73) (boundary amendment to Michigan, Davidson, New York and New Jersey sts., 7-28-87) HABS

Lombard Building, 1893. 22-28 East Washington St. Indianapolis (6-1-82)

Majestic Building, 1896. 47 South Pennsylvania St. Indianapolis (11-20-80)

Manchester Apartments, 1929. 960-962 North Pennsylvania St. Indianapolis (4-1-98)

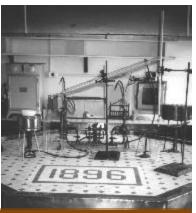
Horace Mann Public School #13, 1873, 1918. 714 Buchanan St. Indianapolis (6-26-86)

Marott Hotel, 1926. 2625 North Meridian St. Indianapolis (6-25-82)

Marott's Shoes Building, 1900. 18-20 East Washington St. Indianapolis (5-9-83)

## Marion Co.





Amphitheater, Old Pathology Lab, 3000 W. Washington St., Marion County

Director George Edenharter opened the only specialized department and building in the United States dedicated to the pathological research of mental disease in 1896. Located on the former grounds of Central State Hospital, the Old Pathology Building provided students and physicians with the ability to further their knowledge of the human central nervous system. Adolph Scherrer designed the building, now the oldest surviving pathology building in the country. The Indiana Medical History Museum owns and operates the building, which is open to the public. Credit: Indiana Medical History Museum

Massachusetts Avenue Commercial District, 1865-1930

Roughly bounded by one block on either side of Massachusetts Ave. from Delaware St. to I-65 Indianapolis (12-2-82)

McCormick Cabin Site, 1820. Off US 40 (White River State Park) Indianapolis (5-28-81)

George Philip Meier House (Tuckaway), 1907. 3128 North Pennsylvania St. Indianapolis (9-23-82)

Merchant's National Bank and Annex, 1912. 11 South Meridian St. and 7 East Washington St. Indianapolis (2-19-82)

Meridian Park Historic District, c.1892-1933. Bounded by 34th St., Washington Blvd., 30th, and Pennsylvania sts. Indianapolis (2-23-90)

Michigan Road Toll House, 1850, 1882. 4702 Michigan Rd., Northwest Indianapolis (8-7-74)

Military Park Bounded by West, New York, and Blackford sts., and the canal. Indianapolis (10-28-69)

Thomas Moore House, c.1860. 4200 Brookville Rd. Indianapolis (3-15-84) Morris-Butler House, 1864. 1204 North Park Ave. Indianapolis (2-20-73) HABS

Morrison Block (Morrison Opera Place), c.1870. 47 South Meridian St. Indianapolis (11-15-79)

Mount Pisgah Lutheran Church, 1875, 1886. 701 North Pennsylvania St. Indianapolis (11-28-78)

New Augusta Historic District, 1852-1939. Roughly bounded by East 71st St., Coffman Rd. and New Augusta Rd. Indianapolis (7-12-89)

Nickel Plate Road Steam Locomotive #587, 1918. Off 1st Ave. Beech Grove (11-28-84)

North Meridian Street Historic District, 1900-1936. 4000-5694 and 4001-5747 North Meridian St. Indianapolis (9-22-86)

Nurses' Sunken Garden and Convalescent Park, 1930-1947. Bounded by Michigan St., Rotary Building, West Dr., and Union Building. Indianapolis (9-25-26)

Oldfields, 1908, 1933. 1200 West 38th St. (IMA Grounds) Indianapolis (6-15-00)

## 34

Old Northside Historic District, 1848-1934. Bounded by I-65, 16th, Bellefontaine, and Pennsylvania sts. Indianapolis (3-24-78) (Amended to include west side of Pennsylvania St., 9-27-84)

Old Pathology Building, 1895. Central State Hospital 3000 West Washington St. Indianapolis (4-25-72) HABS

Pearson Terrace, 1902. 928-940 North Alabama St. Indianapolis (3-1-84)

Pierson-Griffiths House (Kemper House), 1873. 1028 North Delaware St. Indianapolis (5-22-78)

The Propylaeum, 1891. 1410 North Delaware St. Indianapolis (6-19-73)

Prosser House, c.1880. 1454 East 10th St. Indianapolis (9-5-75) HABS

Ransom Place Historic District, c.1880-1942.

Roughly bounded by 10th St., St. Clair St., West St. and the west side of Camp St. Indianapolis (12-10-92)

Carlos and Anne Recker House, 1908. 59 North Hawthorne Ln. Indianapolis (6-13-96)

Reserve Loan Life Insurance Company, 1925. 429 North Pennsylvania St. Indianapolis (2-23-90)

James Whitcomb Riley House, 1872. 528 Lockerbie St. Indianapolis (10-15-66) NHL/HABS

Rink's Women's Apparel Store, 1910. 29 North Illinois St. Indianapolis (9-27-84)

Roberts Park Methodist Episcopal Church, 1876. 401 North Delaware St. Indianapolis (8-19-82)

St. James Court, 1919. 2102-2108 North Meridian St. Indianapolis (2-12-87)

St. John's Church and Rectory, 1871. 121 South Capitol Ave. and 124 and 126 West Georgia St. Indianapolis (9-17-80)

St. Joseph Neighborhood Historic District, 1855-1930.

Roughly bounded by St. Clair, Delaware, and 11th sts. and Central and Fort Wayne aves. Indianapolis (6-27-91)

St. Mary's Catholic Church, 1912. 317 North New Jersey St. Indianapolis (11-9-77)

St. Philip Neri Parish Historic District, 1909-1946. 530 and 550 North Rural St. and 545 North Eastern Ave. Indianapolis (9-25-96)

Schnull-Rauch House, 1904. 3050 North Meridian St. Indianapolis (11-14-79)

Scottish Rite Cathedral, 1929. 650 North Meridian St. Indianapolis (6-6-83)

Selig's Dry Goods Company Building, 1924, 1933. 20 West Washington St. Indianapolis (5-17-84)

Sheffield Inn, 1927. 956-58 North Pennsylvania St. Indianapolis (4-1-98)

Shortridge High School, 1928. 3401 North Meridian St. Indianapolis (9-15-83)

Shortridge - Meridian Street Apartments Historic District, c.1900-1951. Roughly between 34th and 38th sts., along North Meridian and North Pennsylvaniasts. Indianapolis (3-15-00)





Indiana's County Homes

"It shall be the duty of the General Assembly...to provide one or more farms, to be an asylum for those persons who...may have a claim upon the aid and beneficence of society..." states the 1816 Indiana Constitution. By the mid-1800s, each of Indiana's ninety-two counties had established a working farm to meet this goal. Changing needs and goals have endangered these often significant landmarks. Several county homes have been rehabilitated through the Division's tax credit and HPF grant programs. Sullivan County Poor Home (above, left), 1896, Wing & Mauhurin, architects; Marshall County Infirmary (opposite page, right), 1895, Wing & Mauhurin, architects; Barn (opposite page, left), Marshall County Infirmary, 1893; Dearborn County Asylum, (above, right) 1882, Credit: DHPA files.



August Sommer House, 1880. 29 East McCarty St. Indianapolis (11-28-80)

Spink Arms Hotel, 1919-1922. 410 North Meridian St. Indianapolis (12-7-01)

State Capitol Building, 1888. Washington St. and Capitol Ave. Indianapolis (8-28-75)

State Soldiers and Sailors Monument, 1902. Monument Circle Indianapolis (2-23-73) HABS

Stewart Manor (Charles B. Sommers House), 1924. 3650 Cold Springs Rd. Indianapolis (10-8-76) HABS

George Stumpf House, 1872. 3225 South Meridian St. Indianapolis (5-14-79)

Taylor Carpet Company Building, 1897, 1906. 26 West Washington St. Indianapolis (3-1-84)

Test Building, 1925. 54 Monument Circle Indianapolis (6-16-83) William N. Thompson House, 1920. 4343 North Meridian St. Indianapolis (6-1-82)

Town of Crows Nest Historic District, 1905-1950. Roughly bounded by Kessler Blvd., White River, and Questover Circle Indianapolis (4-13-00)

U.S. Courthouse and Post Office, 1905, 1936. 46 East Ohio St. Indianapolis (1-11-74) HABSI

Union Railroad Station, 1888. 39 Jackson Pl. Indianapolis (7-19-74) HABS

University Park, 1887-1938. Bounded by Vermont, Pennsylvania, New York and Meridian sts. Indianapolis (9-7-89)

The Vera and The Olga, 1901. 1440 and 1446 North Illinois St. Indianapolis (9-27-84)

Madame C. J. Walker Building, 1927. 617 Indiana Ave. Indianapolis (7-17-80) NHL

H.P. Wasson & Company Building, 1937, 1948. 2 West Washington and 2 North Meridian Indianapolis (12-24-97) Washington Street - Monument Circle Historic District, 1852-1946. Roughly bounded by Delaware, Ohio, Capitol, and West Maryland sts. Indianapolis (9-26-97)

West Washington Street Pumping Station, 1871. 801 West Washington St. Indianapolis (7-17-80)

John Greenleaf Whittier School #33, 1890. 1119 North Sterling St. Indianapolis (5-28-81)

Woodruff Place Historic District, 1872-1930. Roughly bounded by 1700-2000 East Michigan and East 10th sts. Indianapolis (7-31-72) HABS

YWCA Blue Triangle Residence Hall, 1923. 725 North Pennsylvania St. Indianapolis (9-27-88)

# Indiana's County Homes







MARSHALL COUNTY County Seat: Plymouth Organized: April 1, 1836 Surveyed: yes (1990) National Register Listings: District: 5 Individual: 7

Argos Downtown Historic District, 1867-1942. West side of Michigan St., between Smith and Williams, East side between Smith and Walnut

Argos (9-16-01)

Culver Commercial Historic District, c.1900-1935. Roughly bounded by Washington St., the N-S alley East of Main St., Madison St., and Ohio St. Culver (1-11-96) (Historic Resources of Culver-Lake Maxinkuckee Area Multiple Property Listing)

Dietrich-Bowen House (Governor Bowen House), 1900. 304 North Center St. Bremen (11-21-78)

East LaPorte Street Footbridge, 1898. Spans Yellow River Plymouth (7-23-81)

East Shore Historic District, 1875-1945.
Roughly, East Shore Dr. from West 18th Rd.
to the East turn of SR 117, including
Maxinkuckee Country Club
Culver vicinity (8-14-98)
(Historic Resources of Culver-Lake
Maxinkuckee Area
Multiple Property Listing)

Forest Place Historic District, c.1917-c.1922. Forest Place between College Ave. and Lake Shore Dr. Culver (6-15-00) (Historic Resources of Culver-Lake Maxinkuckee Area Multiple Property Listing)

Hemminger Travel Lodge, 1937. 800 Lincolnway East Plymouth (1-11-01)

Marshall County Courthouse, 1872. 117 West Jefferson St. Plymouth (6-30-83)

Marshall County Infirmary, 1892. 10924 Lincoln Hwy. Plymouth (10-9-00) Plymouth Downtown Historic District, 1870-1940. Roughly bounded by Center, Washington, and Water sts., and Yellow River Plymouth (12-17-98)

Plymouth Fire Station, 1875. 220 North Center St. Plymouth (7-9-81)

Woodbank (Rasmussen Cottage), 1894. 2738 East Shore Ln., Lake Maxinkuckee Culver vicinity (12-2-82)

MARTIN COUNTY County Seat: Shoals Organized: February 1, 1820 Surveyed: no National Register Listings: District: 0 Individual: 0

MIAMI COUNTY County Seat: Peru Organized: March 1, 1834 Surveyed: 1998 National Register Listings: District: 0 Individual: 9

B-17G "Flying Fortress" No. 44-83690, 1945. Heritage Museum Foundation, off of US 31 Grissom Air Force Base (7-29-93)

Brownell Block/Senger Dry Goods Company Building, 1884. Broadway and 5th sts. Peru (9-1-83)

James Omar Cole House, 1883. 27 East 3rd St. Peru (3-1-84)

Converse Depot, 1912. 203 East Railroad St. Converse (3-3-95)

Converse - Jackson Township Public Library, 1918. 100 South Jefferson Converse (3-12-99)

Francis Godfroy Cemetery, 1812. SR 124

Peru vicinity (3-1-84)

Paw Paw Creek Bridge #52, 1874. Paw Paw Pike Chili vicinity (9-30-83) (listing pending reconstruction following storm damage in early 2001) Shirk-Edwards House, c.1862, 1921. 50 North Hood St. Peru (9-14-95)

Wallace Circus and American Circus Corporation Winter Quarters, 1892-1929. 2.5 miles southeast of Peru (2-27-87) NHL

MONROE COUNTY County Seat: Bloomington Organized: April 10, 1818 Surveyed: yes (1978-1979) Updated: 1988 National Register Listings: District: 8 Individual: 25

Elias Abel House, c.1850. 317 North Fairview St. Bloomington (2-19-82)

Blair-Dunning House, c.1835. 608 West 3rd St. Bloomington (2-10-83)

Bloomington City Hall, 1915. 122 South Walnut St. Bloomington (9-14-89)

Bloomington West Side Historic District, c.1850-1946. Roughly bounded by the former Monon Railroad (now CSX), 11th St., West 4th St., College Ave., and North Adams St. Bloomington (2-14-97)

Cantol Wax Company Building, 1905. 211 North Washington St. Bloomington (5-24-90)

Coca-Cola Bottling Company Plant, 1924-1949. 318 South Washington St. Bloomington (3-15-00)

Cochran-Helton-Lindley House, 1850. 405 North Rogers St. Bloomington (6-20-79)

Courthouse Square Historic District, 1847-1936. Roughly bounded by 7th, Walnut, and 4th sts. and College Ave. Bloomington (12-18-90)

Epsilon II Archaeological Site. (3-25-86)

Home Laundry Company, 1922, 1947-48. 300 East 3rd St. Bloomington (3-15-00)



Honey Creek School, 1921. Northeast of Bloomington on Low Gap Rd. (9-20-78)

Illinois Central Railroad Freight Depot, 1902. 301 North Morton St. Bloomington (6-23-83)

Johnson's Creamery, 1914, 1921, 1927. 400 West Seventh St. Bloomington (3-14-96)

Kappa V Archaeological Site. (3-31-86)

#### Legg House, 1848-1901. 324 South Henderson Bloomington (4-12-01)

Maple Grove Rd. Rural Historic District, 1820-1948.

Roughly, Maple Road from Beanblossom Creek to SR 46, including the east half of the Lancaster Park Subdivision Bloomington vicinity (8-21-98)

Leroy Mayfield House, c.1830. 110 North Oard Rd. Bloomington vicinity (6-10-94)

Joseph Mitchell House, 1835. 7008 Ketcham Rd. Smithville vicinity (6-13-86)

Monroe Carnegie Library (Old Monroe County Library), 1917. 200 East 6th St. Bloomington (3-8-78)

Monroe County Courthouse, 1908. Courthouse Square Bloomington (10-8-76)

Morgan House, 1890. 532 North Walnut St. Bloomington (3-3-83)

J. L. Nichols House and Studio, 1900. 820 North College Ave. Bloomington (9-27-84)

North Washington Street Historic District, 1870-1929. Roughly bounded by East 10th, East 8th,

North Walnut, and North Lincoln sts. Bloomington (3-14-91)

The Old Cresent, 1884-1908. Indiana University Campus Bloomington (9-8-80) Princess Theatre, 1892, 1913, 1923. 206 North Walnut St. Bloomington (6-16-83)

Prospect Hill Historic District, 1840-1936. Roughly bounded by 3rd, Rogers, Smith, and Jacksonsts. Bloomington (3-14-91)

Second Baptist Church, 1913. 321 North Rogers St. Bloomington (9-14-95)

Seminary Square Park College Ave. and East 2nd St. Bloomington (9-19-77)

Steele - Dunning Historic District, 1898-1950. Roughly bounded by Maple St., Kirkwood Ave., Rogers St., and West 3rd St. Bloomington (9-22-00)

Stinesville Comercial Historic District, 1884. 8201, 8211, 8223, 8231, and 8237 West Main St. Stinesville (6-8-95)

Daniel Stout House, 1828. Northeast of Bloomington off SR 46 on Maple Grove Rd. (11-30-73) HABSI

Wicks Building, 1915. 116 West 6th St. Bloomington (3-3-83)

Andrew Wylie House, 1835. 307 East 2nd St. Bloomington (4-18-77) HABS

#### MONTGOMERY COUNTY

County Seat: Crawfordsville Organized: March 1, 1823 Surveyed: yes (1985) National Register Listings: District: 2 Individual: 15

Ashby, 1883. Southwest of Ladoga on CR 350E. (7-17-80)

Bethel A.M.E. Church of Crawfordsville, 1892. 213 West North St. Crawfordsville (9-16-01) Crawfordsville Commercial Historic District, 1836-1940. Roughly bounded by Walnut, North, and Water sts. and Wabash Ave. Crawfordsville (3-25-92)

#### Culver Union Hospital, 1929, 1940-42. 306 Binford St. Crawfordsville (4-25-01)

Darlington Covered Bridge, 1868. CR 500 North and CR 500 East over Sugar Creek Darlington vinicity (11-28-90)

Colonel Issac C. Elston House, 1882. 400 East Wabash Ave. Crawfordsville (4-15-82)

Elston Grove Historic District, 1835-1935. Roughly bounded by Green, College, and Main sts. and the Monon railroad tracks Crawfordsville (3-25-92)

William Fisher Polygonal Barn, 1914. CR 850 North, just east of 800 East Bowers vicinity (4-2-93) (Round and Polygonal Barns of Indiana Multiple Property Listing)

Henry S. Lane House (Lane Place), c.1830, 1845. 212 South Water St. Crawfordsville (11-23-81) HABSI

Linden Depot, 1905. 202 North James St. Linden (11-28-90)

McClelland-Layne House, 1869. 602 Cherry St. Crawfordsville (9-12-85)

Montgomery County Jail and Sheriff's Residence, 1882. 225 North Washington St. Crawfordsville (5-1-75) HAER

Normal Hall, 1878. Northwest corner, West Main and Harrison sts. Ladoga (1-11-96)

St. John's Episcopal Church, 1837. 212 South Green St. Crawfordsville (3-21-85)

Otto Schlemmer Building, 1854. 129-131 North Green St. Crawfordsville (11-28-78)

General Lew Wallace Study, 1898. Pike St. and Wallace Ave. Crawfordsville (5-11-76) NHL



Yount's Woolen Mill and Boarding House, 1851, 1864. 3729 Old SR 32 West Crawfordsville (1-4-89)

#### MORGAN COUNTY

County Seat: Martinsville
Organized: February 15, 1822
Surveyed: yes (1993)
National Register Listings:
District: 4
Individual: 18

Blackstone House and Martinsville Telephone Company, c.1860, 1927. 127 South Main St. Martinsville (1-2-97)

Bradford Estate, c.1850, 1912. 5040 SR 67 North Martinsville vicinity (4-3-89)

Burton Lane Bridge, 1872. Burton Lane over Indian Creek Martinsville (4-14-97)

Cross School, 1856. Voiles and Townsend rds. Martinsville vicinity (6-16-83)

East Washington Street Historic District, 1869-c.1940. Roughly, East Washington St. from Sycamore to Crawford sts. Martinsville (4-18-97)

#### Elm Springs Farm, c.1844-1950. 1 mile north of Bain Rd. on Goose Creek Rd. Martinsville vicinity (9-16-01)

Hastings Schoolhouse, 1870.
1/5 mi. South of jct. of Hacker Creek Rd. and Liberty Church Rd.
Martinsville vicinity (3-12-99)
(Indiana's Public Common and High Schools Multiple Property Listing)

Hite-Finney House, c.1855. 138 North Jefferson St. Martinsville (1-11-96)

Lake Ditch Bridge, 1895-1951. Intersection of Lake Ditch & Lake Ditch Rd. Monrovia (9-16-01)

Lamb's Creek Bridge, 1893. Old SR 67 over Lamb's Creek Martinsville vicinity (12-28-00) Franklin Landers - Black and Adams Farm, 1862, 1907. 2430 South Old SR 67 Brooklyn (9-22-00)

Long Schoolhouse, 1883.
1/2 mile northwest of corner of Jordan Rd.
and Hinson Rd.
Martinsville vicinity (9-9-99)
(Indiana's Public Common and High
Schools Multiple Property Listing)

Martinsville Downtown Commercial Historic District, c.1847-1947. Roughly bounded by Pike, Mulberry, Jackson, and Sycamore sts. Martinsville (4-1-98)

Martinsville High School Gymnasium, 1924. 759 South Main St. Martinsville (7-30-81)

Martinsville Northside Historic District, c.1850-c.1935. Roughly bounded by Cunningham, Mulberry, Pike, and Graham sts. Martinsville (1-2-97)

Martinsville Vandalia Depot, 1911. 210 North Marion St. Martinsville (3-14-91)

Mooresville Friends Academy Building, 1861. 244 North Monroe St. Mooresville (5-12-75)

Mooresville Gymnasium, 1921. 244 North Monroe St. Mooresville (6-20-97)

Morgan County Courthouse Square, 1859. Courthouse Square. Martinsville (1-11-96)

Morgan County Sheriff's House and Jail, 1890. 110 West Washington St. Martinsville (5-30-96)

Neely House, 1895. 739 West Washington St. Martinsville (3-15-00)

Wilbur School, 1876. Wilbur Rd. Wilbur (5-27-93) NEWTON COUNTY County Seat: Kentland Organized: December 9, 1859 (Part of Jasper Co., 1839) Surveyed: no National Register Listings:

District: 0 Individual: 2

George Ade House (Hazelden House), 1904. East of Brook off SR 16 (9-27-76)

McCarn-Turner House, 1887. 124 West Jasper St. Goodland (3-25-94)

NOBLE COUNTY County Seat: Albion Organized: March 1, 1836 Surveyed: yes (1985) National Register Listings: District: 1 Individual: 7

Ahavas Shalom Reform Temple, 1889. 503 South Main St. Ligonier (6-16-83)

Iddings-Gilbert-Leader-Anderson Block, 1891-1895. 105-113 North Main St. Kendallville (7-21-87)

Ligonier Historic District, 1835-1937. Roughly bounded by Conrail right-of-way, Smith, Union, College, and Grand sts. Ligonier (10-23-87)

Noble County Courthouse, 1888. Courthouse Square Albion (5-12-81)

Noble County Sheriff's House and Jail, 1875. West Main and Oak sts. Albion (12-27-82)

Gene Stratton-Porter Cabin (The Cabin in Wildflower Woods), 1914. Southeast of Rome City off SR 9 (6-27-74)

Stone's Trace, 1839. US 33 and SR 5 Ligonier vicinity (5-24-84)

Jacob Straus House (Louis Levy House), 1899. 210 South Main St. Ligonier (6-4-79) OHIO COUNTY County Seat: Rising Sun Organized: May 1, 1844 Surveyed: yes (1983) National Register Listings: District: 0 Individual: 1

Clore Plow Works - J.W. Whitlock and Company, c.1900-c.1920. 212 South Walnut St. Rising Sun (9-17-99)

#### ORANGE COUNTY

County Seat: Paoli Organized: February 1, 1816 Surveyed: no National Register Listings: District: 1 Individual: 10

Thomas Newby Braxtan House, 1893. 210 North Gospel St. Paoli (6-29-89)

#### Dixie Garage, 1918-1932. SR 56 & Sinclair Ave. West Baden Springs (9-16-01)

First Baptist Church, 1920. Corner of Elm and Sinclair sts. West Baden (3-28-94)

Homestead Hotel, 1913. SR 56 between Ballard and First sts. West Baden (8-14-98)

Thomas Elwood Lindley House, c.1869. Willow Creek Rd. Paoli (9-12-85)

Newberry Friends' Meeting House, 1856. SR 150 & 56 West Paoli (1-11-96)

Orange County Courthouse, 1847. Public Square Paoli (2-24-75) HABS/HABSI

#### Oxford Hotel, 1910. SR 56, just North of West Baden Springs Hotel entrance West Baden Springs (9-16-01)

Paoli Historic District, c.1840-c.1940. Roughly bounded by West Fifth St., Lick Creek, Northeast Third St., and Railroad St. Paoli (11-25-94) West Baden National Bank, 1917. North of SR 56 at the West Baden Springs Hotel entrance. West Baden Springs (9-16-93)

West Baden Springs Hotel, 1902. West of SR 56 West Baden (6-27-74) NHL/HABSI/HAER

#### **OWEN COUNTY**

County Seat: Spencer Organized: January 1, 1819 Surveyed: yes (1993) National Register Listings: District: 0 Individual: 12

Allison-Robinson House, c.1855. 3 North Montgomery St. Spencer (6-3-93)

David Enoch Beem House, 1874. 635 West Hillside Ave. Spencer (7-13-89)

CCC Recreation Building/ Nature Museum, 1933. McCormick's Creek State Park Spencer vicinity (3-18-93) (New Deal Resources in Indiana State Parks Multiple Property Listing)

Ennis Archaeological Site. (5-30-85)

McCormick's Creek State Park Entrance and Gatehouse, 1935. McCormick's Creek State Park Spencer vicinity (3-18-93) (New Deal Resources in Indiana State Parks Multiple Property Listing)

Moffett-Ralston House, 1864. 1.5 miles northeast of Patricksburg on Bixler Rd. (5-12-75)

#### Dr. H.G. Osgood House, 1850-c.1928. 11 East North St. Gosport (9-3-99)

Owen County Courthouse, 1911. Courthouse Square Spencer (11-25-94)

Secrest Ferry Bridge, 1903. CR 450 East over the west fork of the White River. Gosport (5-30-96)

#### Secrest-Wampler House, 1859. 1816 Concord Rd. Gosport vicinity (3-20-02)

Spencer Town Hall and Fire Station, 1898. 84 South Washington St. Spencer (8-19-82)

Stone Arch Bridge, 1934.
McCormick's Creek State Park
Spencer vicinity (3-18-93)
(New Deal Resources in Indiana State Parks
Multiple Property Listing)

#### PARKE COUNTY

County Seat: Rockville Organized: April 2, 1821 Surveyed: yes (1978) National Register Listings: District: 2 Individual: 40

Arch at Main and Guion sts., 1921. Marshall (12-26-85)

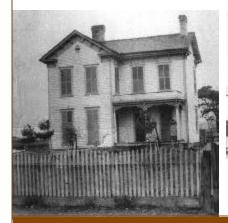
Bridgeton Historic District, c.1850-1942. Roughly bounded by the north bank of the Big Raccoon Creek, George St., Clark St., Mill Alley, and the alley east of Main St. Bridgeton (9-4-92)

Covered Bridges of Parke County Thematic Resources, 1856-1920. (12-22-78) HABS/HAER
Bridgeton vicinity: Bridgeton Bridge, 1868. Crosses Little Raccoon Creek; Conley's Ford Bridge, 1907. Crosses Big Raccoon Creek; Crooks Bridge, 1856. Crosses Little Raccoon Creek; Jeffries Ford Bridge, 1915. Crosses Little Raccoon Creek (delisting pending, arson damaged 4/02); McAllister Bridge, 1914. Crosses Little Raccoon Creek; Neet Bridge, 1904. Crosses Little Raccoon Creek; Nevins Bridge, 1920. Crosses Little Raccoon Creek.

Mansfield: Big Rocky Fork Bridge, 1900. Crosses Big Rocky Fork, Mansfield vicinity; Mansfield Bridge, 1867. Crosses Big Raccoon Creek.

Marshall vicinity: Portland Mills Bridge, 1856. Crosses Little Raccoon Creek.
Mecca vicinity: Harry Evans Bridge, 1908.
Crosses Rock Run Creek; Mecca Bridge, 1873.
Crosses Big Raccoon Creek; Roseville Bridge, 1910. Crosses Big Raccoon Creek; Thorpe Ford Bridge, 1912. Crosses Big Raccoon Creek; Zacke Cox Bridge, 1908. Crosses Rock Run Creek.

#### 40





Bridgeton Historic District, Parke County

Bridgeton is one of few remaining rural mill villages in the state. Settlers built the first mill at this site in 1823; the present turbine-powered mill building dates from 1871. Access to the site was crucial to area farmers; the county commissioners hired J.J. Daniels to build the existing covered bridge in 1868. By the early 1900s, Bridgeton's Main Street included houses, general stores, a bank, and a Ford dealership. "1878 House" (above, left) Covered Bridge and Mill, c. 1910 (right). Credit: Historic photos courtesy of Bridgeton Heritage Foundation

Montezuma vicinity: Melcher Bridge, 1896. Crosses Leatherwood Creek; Phillips Bridge, 1909. Crosses Big Pond Creek; Sim Smith Bridge, 1883. Crosses Leatherwood Creek; West Union Bridge, 1876. Crosses SugarCreek.

Rockville vicinity: Beeson Bridge, 1906. Crosses Williams Creek; Billie Creek Bridge, 1895. Crosses Williams Creek; Bowsher Ford Bridge, 1915. Crosses Mill Creek; Catlin Bridge, 1907. On Parke County Golf course; Cox Ford Bridge, 1913. Crosses Sugar Creek; Jackson Bridge, 1861. Crosses Sugar Creek: Leatherwood Station Bridge. 1899. Crosses Williams Creek; Marshall Bridge, 1917. Crosses Rush Creek; Mill Creek Bridge, 1917. Crosses Mill Creek; Narrows Bridge, 1882. Crosses Sugar Creek; Rush Creek Bridge, 1904. Crosses Rush Creek; State Sanitorium Bridge, 1913. Crosses Little Raccoon Creek; Wilkins Mill Bridge, 1906. Crosses Sugar Mill Creek.

Lancelot C. Ewbank House, 1883. CR 102 East between CR 1200 North and CR 300 East Tangier vicinity (9-26-88)

William Hill Polygonal Barn, c.1905. School Street Bloomingdale (4-2-93) (Round and Polygonal Barns of Indiana Multiple Property Listing)

Richard Lieber Log Cabin, 1917-1918. Turkey Run State Park Marshall vicinity (5-4-01) Lusk Home and Mill Site, 1826. Off SR 47 in Turkey Run State Park (10-29-74)

Mansfield Roller Mill, 1880. Mansfield Rd. Mansfield (12-7-90) (Grain Mills in Indiana Multiple Property Listing)

Rockville Chautauqua Pavilion, 1913. Beechwood Park Rockville (3-12-99)

Rockville Historic District, 1826-1942. Roughly bounded by Pennsylvania St. on the south, Virginia St. on the east, Howard Ave. on the north, and College St. on the west Rockville (5-27-93)

Wabash Township Grade School, 1901. South Montezuma St. Mecca (6-22-87)

W.H. York Round Barn, c. 1895. CR 249, 1/2 mile south of Lodi Lodi vicinity (9-16-93) (Round and Polygonal Barns of Indiana Multiple Property Listing) PERRY COUNTY
County Seat: Tell City
Organized: November 1, 1814
Surveyed: yes (1991)
National Register Listings:
District: 1
Individual: 7

Cannelton Cotton Mills, 1851. Bounded by Front, 4th, Washington, and Adamssts. Cannelton (8-22-75) NHL/HAER

Cannelton Historic District, 1837-1936. Roughly bounded by Richardson, Taylor, 1st, and Madison sts. Cannelton (2-12-87) HABS

Hall of Tell City Lodge, #206, I.O.O.F., 1894. 701 Main St. Tell City (11-27-92)

Nester House, 1863, c.1870. 300 Water St. Troy (10-11-90)

Old Perry County Courthouse, 1818. Town Square Rome (5-12-81)

Rickenbaugh House, 1874. Southwest of St. Croix in Hoosier National Forest (4-6-84)

Rockhouse Cliffs Rock Shelters Archaeological Sites.. (4-25-86)













St. Luke's Episcopal Church, 1845. 3rd and Washington sts. Cannelton (3-3-83)

PIKE COUNTY County Seat: Petersburg Organized: February 1, 1817 Surveyed: no National Register Listings: District: 0 Individual: 1

Palace Lodge, 1892. Center and Main sts. Winslow (2-23-84)

#### PORTER COUNTY

County Seat: Valparaiso Organized: February 1, 1836 Surveyed: yes (1980, 1991) National Register Listings: District: 3 Individual: 16

Joseph Bailly Homestead, 1822-1919. West of Porter on US 20 in Indiana Dunes National Lakeshore (10-15-66) NHL/HABS

Beverly Shores-Century of Progress Architectural District, 1934-35. 208, 210, 212, 214, and 215 Lake Front Dr. Beverly Shores (6-30-86)

#### Hoosier Bridge

Indiana's many historic bridges span both place and time in wood, stone, and iron. Offutt Covered Bridge (above, right), 1884, Rush County, Emmett and Charles Kennedy, builders; Twin Bridges (left, bottom) iron bridge, 1887, concrete railroad bridge, 1906, Hendricks County, Wells Street Bridge (above, center), 1884, Fort Wayne (Allen County), Wrought Iron Bridge Company, builders; Orange County #200 (center, top left) in the Paoli Historic District, 1890, Cleveland Bridge and Iron Company, builders; Lower chord detail, Jeffers Bridge (top, 2nd from left), 1926, Clay County, Vincennes Bridge Company, builders; Stone Arch Bridge (left, center), 1934, McCormick's Creek State Park, Civilian Conservation Corps, builder. Credit: Twin Bridges, courtesy Hendricks County Historical Society; Wells Street Bridge, courtesy of Fort Wayne Historic Preservation Commission; Stone Arch Bridge, courtesy McCormick's Creek State Park; all others, DHPA files

# Hoosier Bridges

Beverly Shores South Shore Railroad Station, 1929. Broadway Ave. and US 12 Beverly Shores (7-19-89)

George Brown Mansion, 1885. 700 West Porter Ave. Chesterton (8-28-98)

Chesterton Commercial Historic District, c.1895-1949. 109-193 North Calumet Rd. Chesterton (9-9-99)

Norris and Harriett Coambs Lustron House, 1950. 411 Bowser St. Chesterton (9-17-92)

Clinton D. Gilson Barn, 1892. 522 West CR 650 South Hebron vicinity (9-20-84)

Heritage Hall, 1875. Campus Mall, South College Ave. Valparaiso (7-12-76)

Imre and Maria Horner House, 1949. 2 Merrivale Ave. Beverly Shores (9-25-96)

Immanuel Lutheran Church, 1891. 308 North Washington St. Valparaiso (2-19-82)

Dr. David J. Loring Residence and Clinic, 1906. 102 Washington St. Valparaiso (12-6-84) New York Central Railroad Passenger Depot, 1914. 220 Broadway Chesterton (8-28-98)

Nike Missile Site C-47, 1956-1972. CR 700 North 600 North Portage vicinity (1-21-00)

Porter County Jail and Sheriff's House, House, c.1860. Jail, 1871. 153 Franklin St. Valparaiso (6-23-76)

Porter County Memorial Hall, 1893. 104 Indiana Ave. Valparaiso (5-23-84)

Porter Town Hall, 1913. 303 Franklin St. Demolished Fall, 2002 Porter (6-28-00)

David Garland Rose House, c.1860. 156 Garfield St. Valparaiso (7-17-80)

Valparaiso Downtown Commercial District, c.1870-1930. Roughly bounded by Jefferson, Morgan, Indiana, and Napoleon sts. Valparaiso (2-23-90)

Weller House, c.1870. 1200 North Rd. Chesterton (4-22-82)



POSEY COUNTY County Seat: Mount Vernon Organized: November 1, 1814 Surveyed: yes (1984) National Register Listings: District: 3 Individual: 13

Ashworth Archaeological Site. (9-12-85)

George Bentel House, c.1823. Brewery and Granary St. New Harmony (9-20-84)

Bozeman-Waters National Bank, 1924. 19 West Main St. Poseyville (10-1-87)

Ludwig Epple House, c.1823. 520 Granary St. New Harmony (6-21-84)

William Gonnerman House, 1895. 521 West 2nd St. Mount Vernon (12-19-85)

Frederick and Augusta Hagemann Farm, c.1895. Southwest corner of SR 62 and SR 69 Mount Vernon (3-18-93)

Hovey Lake Archaeological District. (9-12-85)

Mann Archaeological Site. Mount Vernon vicinity (10-1-74)

Mount Vernon Archaeological Site. Mount Vernon vicinity (1-11-96)

Murphy Archaeological Site. Southwest of Mount Vernon (5-12-75)

New Harmony (National Historic Landmark) Historic District, 1814-1874. Main St. between Granary and Church St. New Harmony (10-15-66) NHL/HABS

New Harmony Historic District, 1814-1951. Roughly bounded by 3rd, Steammill, and Main sts., including Maple Hill Cem., Arthur St., Atheneum property and North St New Harmony (5-3-01)

Posey County Courthouse Square, 1876. 300 Main St. Mount Vernon (1-4-89)

Mattias Scholle House, c.1823. Tavern and Brewery sts. New Harmony (3-2-81) Clarence Amon Thomas House, 1899. 503 West St. New Harmony (9-14-95)

Welborn Historic District, c.1840-1942. Roughly bounded by 9th, Locust, and 2nd sts., and the alley between Walnut and Main sts. Mount Vernon (3-25-92)

PULASKI COUNTY County Seat: Winamac Organized: May 6, 1839 Surveyed: no National Register Listings: District: 0 Individual: 4

Mallon Building, 1899. 102 East Montgomery St. Francesville (9-17-99)

Tepicon Hall, c.1938.
Tippecanoe River State Park
Winamac vicinity (4-3-92)
(New Deal Resources in Indiana State Parks
Multiple Property Listing)

Dr. George W. Thompson House, 1897. 407 North Market St. Winamac (9-27-84)

Vurpillat's Opera House, 1883. Corner of Market and Main sts. Winamac (3-20-02) PUTNAM COUNTY County Seat: Greencastle Organized: April 1, 1822 Surveyed: yes (1980) National Register Listings: District: 1 Individual: 13

Appleyard (Alexander Stevenson Farm), 1843-1889. SR 240 Greencastle vicinity (2-23-90)

"The Boulders" (James Orville and Adelene Buston Cammack House), 1910. 835 East Washington St. Greencastle (9-16-93)

Courthouse Square Historic District, 1823-1939. Roughly bounded by College Ave., Walnut, Market, and Franklin sts. Greencastle (3-1-84)

Delta Kappa Epsilon Fraternity House, 1925. 620 Anderson St. Greencastle (3-14-96)

East College of DePauw University, 1869-1882. 300 Simpson St. Greencastle (9-25-75)

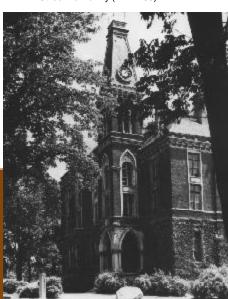
Alfred Hirt House, 1881. West Walnut Street Rd. Greencastle (3-14-91)

Melville F. McHaffie Farm, 1870-1872. US 40 Stilesville vicinity (12-22-83)

## Putnam Co.

East College, DePauw University, Putnam County

Traditions come alive at DePauw in Greencastle. The college began as Indiana Asbury University, a Methodist Church-sponsored school, in 1837. In 1869, the trustees hired J.A. Vrydagh of Terre Haute to design a new building to supplement the West College building. Completed thirteen years later, East College still serves the university today.



McKim Obervatory, 1884. DePauw University DePauw and Highbridge aves. Greencastle (12-22-78)

F. P. Nelson House, 1875. 701 East Seminary Greencastle (7-18-83)

James Edington Montgomery O'Hair House, c.1835, 1863, c.1880. US 231 0.5 mile south of CR 500 North Brick Chapel vicinity (1-13-92)

Putnam County Bridge #159, 1929. CR 650 West over Big Walnut Creek Reelsville (3-12-99)

Putnamville Presbyterian Church (Putnamville Methodist Church), 1834. SR 243 Putnamville (3-1-84)

Lycurgus Stoner House, 1884. Manhattan Rd. Greencastle vicinity (9-12-85)

William VanArsdel House, 1907. 125 Wood St. Greencastle vicinity (9-20-84)

RANDOLPH COUNTY County Seat: Winchester Organized: August 10, 1818 Surveyed: yes (1997) National Register Listings: District: 3 Individual: 4

Farmland Downtown Historic District, 1880-1944. Roughly Main St. from the alley south of Henry to Wiliam St. Farmland (9-8-94)

William Kerr House, c.1896. 501 North Columbia St. Union City (10-1-87)

Raphael Kirshbaum Building, 1876. NW corner of Columbia and Pearl sts. Union City (5-24-90)

General Asahel Stone Mansion, 1872. 201 West Orange St. Winchester (3-21-79)

Union City Commercial Historic District, 1870-1948. Roughly bounded by West Oak, North Union, West Smith, and North Howard sts. Union City (3-12-99) Union City Passenger Depot, 1913. Howard St. Union City (5-19-83) HABS

Winchester Courthouse Square Historic District, 1875-1950.
Roughly bounded by North St., West St., east side of Main St., and south side of Franklin St.
Winchester (8-9-01)

RIPLEY COUNTY County Seat: Versailles Organized: April 10, 1818 Surveyed: yes (1985-1986) National Register Listings: District: 0 Individual: 8

Central House, c.1856. SR 229 Napoleon (9-23-82)

Collins Ford Bridge, 1907. U.S. Army Proving Ground, approx. 3/4 mile west of New Marion. New Marion vicinity (7-30-96)

Eilas Conwell House, c.1822. Wilson St. and US 421 Napoleon (5-14-79)

Marble Creek Bridge, c.1905. U.S. Army Proving Ground, approx. 3/4 mile west of jct. of G and West Recovery rds. San Jacinto vicinity (7-30-96)

Old Timbers, 1932. U.S. Army Proving Ground, off of K Road, west of jct. of K and Northeast rds. Holton vicinity (7-30-96)

John Linsey Rand House, 1878. Southwest corner of SR 62 and Maxine Moss Dr. Friendship vicinity (6-10-94)

Fernando G. Taylor House, c.1860. Northeast corner of Main and Tyson sts. Versailles (9-22-86)

Tyson United Methodist Church, 1937. 324 West Tyson St. Versailles (9-8-94) RUSH COUNTY County Seat: Rushville Organized: April 1, 1822 Surveyed: yes (1988) National Register Listings: District: 1 Individual: 21

Dr. John Arnold Farm, 1820-1920. CR 450 East Rushville vicinity (9-14-89)

Durbin Hotel, 1855. 137 West 2nd St. Rushville (2-19-82)

John Gowdy House, 1888. 619 North Perkins St. Rushville (12-10-93)

Hall-Crull Octagonal House, c.1855. north of Rushville Rushville vicinity (5-10-84)

James F. Harcourt House, 1881. CR 500 West at CR 750 South Moscow vicinity (9-14-89)

A. M. Kennedy House and Covered Bridges of Rush County Thematic Resources, 1864-1916.
Rushville vicinity (2-2-83) HABS
Norris Ford Covered Bridge, 1916. SR 150; Forsythe Covered Bridge, 1888. SR 650; Archibald M. Kennedy House, c. 1864. SR 200; Moscow Covered Bridge, 1886. SR 875 and SR 625; Offutt Covered Bridge, 1884. SR 550; Smith Covered Bridge, 1877. SR 300.

Maurice W. Manche Farmstead, 1919. CR 900 West Carthage vicinity (9-14-89)

Melodeon Hall, 1872. 210 North Morgan St. Rushville (11-15-73) HABS

Jabez Reeves Farmstead, c.1855-1917. CR 900 North Rushville vicinity (6-29-89)

Rush County Bridge No. 188, 1901. C.R. 150 West over Little Flatrock River Milroy vicinity (12-28-00)

Rushville Commercial Historic District, 1847-1940. Roughly bounded by 4th, North Morgan, 1st, and North Perkins sts. Rushville (12-27-93)

Rush County Courthouse, 1896. 210 North Morgan St. Rushville (10-10-75)



St. Paul Methodist Episcopal Church, 1887. 426 North Morgan St. Rushville (12-15-97)

Walnut Ridge Friends Meetinghouse, 1866. West of Carthage (3-1-84)

Booker T. Washington School, 1905. 525 East 7th St. Rushville (5-24-90)

Wendell Willkie House, c.1874. 601 North Harrison St. Rushville (12-27-93)

John Wood Farm, 1831-c.1920. 5255 West C.R. 900 South Milroy vicinity (3-15-00)

ST. JOSEPH COUNTY County Seat: South Bend Organized: April 1, 1830 Surveyed: yes (1978, 1987, 2001) Update 1993 (South Bend) National Register Listings: District: 11 Individual: 72

Battell Park Historic District, 1881-1937. MishawakaAve. Mishawaka (1-11-96)

Beiger House, 1909. 317 Lincolnway East Mishawaka (8-28-73)

W.N. Bergen - J.C. Lauber Company Building, 1882, 1900, 1924. 502-504 East LaSalle St. South Bend (2-18-98) (East Bank Multiple Property Listing)

Horatio Chapin House, 1857. 601 Park Ave. South Bend (8-11-80)

Chapin Park Historic District, 1871-1910. Bounded by St. Joseph River, Main, Madison, Rex, Lindsey, and William sts., Leland and Portage aves. South Bend (2-4-82)

Children's Dispensary, c.1910. 1045 West Washington South Bend (12-24-97)

Colonial Gardens Commercial Historic District, 1925-1947. 2919-3027 Mishawaka Ave. South Bend (12-15-97) Dille-Probst House, 1888. 520 East Colfax Ave. South Bend (3-17-94)

Dodge House, 1889. 415 Lincolnway East Mishawaka (9-8-78)

Downtown South Bend Historic Multiple Resources Area South Bend (6-5-85)

All American Bank Building, 1924. 111 West Washington; Berteling Building, 1905. 228 West Colfax; Blackstone-State Theater, 1919. 212 South Michigan; Cathedral of St. James and Parish Hall, 1894. 115 and 117 North Lafayette; Central High School and Boys Vocational School, 1913, 1928. 110 North Williams and 115 North St. James Ct.; Citizens Bank, 1913. 112 West Jefferson; Commercial Building, 1922. 226 West Colfax; Farmer's Security Bank, 1915. 133 South Main St.; Former First Presbyterian Church, 1888. 101 South Lafayette; Hager Residence, 1910. 415 West Wayne: W.R. Hinkle and Company. 1922. 225 North Lafayette; Hoffman Hotel, 1930. 120 West LaSalle; I & M Building, 1929. 220 West Colfax; J.M.S. Building, 1910. 108 North Main; John G. Kerr & Company, 1891. 121 West Colfax; Knights of Columbus, 1924. 320 West Jefferson; Knights of Pythias Lodge, 1922. 224 West Jefferson; LaSalle Annex, 1925. 306 North Michigan; LaSalle Hotel, 1921. 237 North Michigan; Morey Lampert House, 1896. 322 West Washington; Morey House, 1909. 110-112 Franklin Pl.; Northern Indiana Gas and Electric Company Building, 1915. 221 North Michigan; Palace Theater, 1921. 211 North Michigan; Second Saint Joseph Hotel, 1868. 117-119 West Colfax; South Bend Remedy Company, 1895. 402 West Washington (moved 2002, relisted 9-16-01); Sommers-Longley Residence, 1910. 312-314 West Colfax; Third Saint Joseph County Courthouse, 1897. 105 South Main; Tower Building, 1929.

East Washington Street Historic District, c.1800-1947. Roughly between East Colfax, East Washington sts., and St. Louis Ave. and Eddy St. South Bend (2-18-98) (East Bank Multiple Property Listing)

Maurice Egan House, 1889. 1136 North Notre Dame Ave. South Bend (2-18-98) (East Bank Multiple Property Listing)

Eller-Hosford House, 1875. 722 Lincolnway East Mishawaka (1-27-83)

216 West Washington.

Ellis-Schindler House, 1834. 800 Lincolnway West Mishawaka (12-18-90)

Evergreen Hill, 1839-1919. 59449 Keria Trail South Bend vicinity (4-25-01)

Fire House No. 3, 1892. 219 Hill St. South Bend (2-18-98) (East Bank Multiple Property Listing)

Fire House No. 7, 1904. 804 North Notre Dame Ave. South Bend (2-18-98) (East Bank Multiple Property Listing)

Martin Hoban House, 1896. 205 North St. Louis Blvd. South Bend (2-18-98) (East Bank Multiple Property Listing)

Howard Park Historic District, 1880-1947. Roughly between East Jefferson and Wayne sts., North Eddy and the St. Joseph River South Bend (2-18-98) (East Bank Multiple Property Listing)

I & M Electric Company Building - Transformer House and Garage, 1911, 1929. 401 East Colfax and 312 East LaSalle sts. South Bend (2-18-98) (East Bank Multiple Property Listing)

James A. Judie House, 1930. 1515 East Jefferson Blvd. South Bend (3-24-83)

Kamm and Schellinger Brewery, 1853-1870. 100 Center St. Mishawaka (10-11-79)

Kelly-Frederickson House and Office Building, 1892. 702 West Colfax St. South Bend (5-24-84)

Lakeville High School, 1929. 601 North Michigan St. Lakeville (8-29-91)

LaSalle Street Bridge, 1907. LaSalle Street over St. Joseph River South Bend (2-18-98) (East Bank Multiple Property Listing)

Chauncey N. Lawton House, 1872. 405 West Wayne St. South Bend (6-23-83) Samuel Leeper, Jr. House, 1888. 113 West North Shore Dr. South Bend (3-21-85)

Leeper Park, 1895-1940. Roughly bounded by St. Joseph River, Park Ln., and Bartlett St. South Bend (6-15-00)

Charles McCormick Building, 1904. 526-532 East Colfax Ave. South Bend (2-25-99) (East Bank Multiple Property Listing)

Merrifield-Cass House, 1837, 1867. 816 Lincolnway East Mishawaka (6-16-83)

Mishawaka Carnegie Library, 1916. 122 North Hill St. Mishawaka (8-14-98)

Mishawaka Reservoir Caretaker's Residence, 1938. 16581 Chandler Blvd. Mishawaka (8-14-98)

Muessel - Drewry's Brewery, c.1865-1949. 1408 Elwood Ave. South Bend (12-28-00)

New Carlisle Historic District, 1835-1940. Roughly bounded by the north side of Front St., the west side of Arch St., the south side of Chestnut St., and the east side of Bray St. New Carlisle (12-14-92)

North Pumping Station, 1912. 830 North Michigan Ave. South Bend (1-2-97)

Normain Heights Historic District, 1946-1951. Roughly 2300-2900 North Main, 2300-2800 Normandy, & 100-200 blocks of East Ardennes, Palau, Bastonge, Leyte, St. Lo & Guam Mishawaka (3-20-02)

O'Brien Electric Priming Company, 1882. 2001 West Washington St. South Bend (12-28-83)

Old Courthouse, 1854. 112 South Lafayette Blvd. South Bend (9-4-70) HABS

Joseph D. Oliver House (Copshaholm), 1896. 808 West Washington St. South Bend (8-28-73) Palais Royale Building, 1922. 113-15 West Colfax Ave. and 201-09 North Michigan St. South Bend (7-21-83)

St. Casimir Parish Historic District, c.1880-1945. Roughly bounded by Arnold St., West Sample St., and the Conrail tracks. South Bend (1-16-97)

St. Joseph County Infirmary, 1906-1948. 3016 Portage Ave. South Bend (6-15-00)

St. Joseph School, 1925. 210 North Hill St. South Bend (2-18-98) (East Bank Multiple Property Listing)

Jeremiah Service House (Old Republic), 1861. 302 East Michigan St. New Carlisle (3-15-00)

Singer Manufacturing - South Bend Lathe Company Historic District, 1868-1947. Madison St. between North Niles Ave. and St. Joseph River South Bend (2-18-98) (East Bank Multiple Property Listing)

Sommerer House, c.1875. 415 Parry St. South Bend (2-18-98) (East Bank Multiple Property Listing)

South Bend Brewing Association, 1905. 1636 Lincolnway West South Bend (9-16-01)

South Bend Remedy Companysee Downtown South Bend Historic Multiple Resources Area

South Michigan Street Historic District, c.1911-1947. Roughly along the jct. of Monroe and Michigansts. South Bend (12-15-97)

Stephenson Underwear Mill, 1916. 322 East Colfax Ave. South Bend (9-28-95)

Studebaker Clubhouse and Tree Sign, 1926, 1938. 32132 SR 2 New Carlisle vicinity (9-18-85)

Tippecanoe Place (Studebaker House), 1889. 620 West Washington St. South Bend (7-2-73) NHL Tivoli Theater, 1924. 208 North Main St. South Bend (4-1-98)

University of Notre Dame Main and South Quadrangles, 1913-1938. Off I 80 / I 90 Notre Dame (5-23-78)

Water Street / Darden Road Bridge, 1885. Over St. Joseph River at Darden Rd. South Bend vicinity (3-21-85)

Martin Wenger Farm, c.1851-1902. 701 East Pennsylvania South Bend (6-22-00)

Wertz-Bestle Farm, c.1872-1949. 51387 Portage Rd. South Bend (4-12-01)

West Washington Historic District, 1850-1920. Roughly bounded by Main St., Western and LaSalle aves., and McPherson St. South Bend (1-17-75)

SCOTT COUNTY County Seat: Scottsburg Organized: February 1, 1820 Surveyed: No National Register Listings: District: 0 Individual: 2

Scott County Home, 1892. 1050 South Main St. Scottsburg (5-26-00)

Scottsburg Depot, 1872, c.1911. Railroad and Kerton sts. Scottsburg (8-29-91)

SHELBY COUNTY County Seat: Shelbyville Organized: April 1, 1822 Surveyed: yes (1992) National Register Listings: District: 2 Individual: 8

Cooper-Alley House, 1864. South of Waldron (7-7-83)

John Hamilton House, 1853. 132 West Washington St. Shelbyville (6-4-79)

Junction Railroad Depot, 1868. US 52 Morristown (11-14-79)

#### 46

Liberty Township Schoolhouse #2, 1875. SR 244 at CR 600 East Waldron vicinity (9-4-92)

Porter Pool Bathhouse, 1930. 501 North Harrison St. Shelbyville (12-7-01)

St. George Lutheran Church, 1867. SR 252 Edinburgh vicinity (5-24-84)

George Rudicel Polygonal Barn, 1910. CR 700 South at CR 400 East Waldron vicinity (5-27-93) (Round and Polygonal Barns of Indiana Multiple Property Listing)

Shelbyville Commercial Historic District, 1822-1930.

Roughly bounded by Broadway, Thompkins, Mechanic, and Noble sts. Shelbyville (8-9-84)

Shelbyville High School, 1911. Second and Tompkins sts. Shelbyville (1-11-96)

West Side Historic District, 1853-1939. Roughly bounded by West Pennsylvania, North Harrison, North and South Thompkins, West Hendricks, Montgomery, and North Conrey sts. Shelbyville (2-9-90)

#### SPENCER COUNTY

County Seat: Rockport
Organized: February 1, 1818
Surveyed: yes (2000)
National Register Listings:
District: 1
Individual: 7

Deutsch Evangelische St. Paul's Kirche, 1880.

Sante Fe Rd. South of Santa Claus (9-27-84)

Huffman Mill Covered Bridge, 1865. CR 1490 North over Anderson River Fulda vicinity (4-1-98)

Colonel William Jones House, 1834. Troy-Vincennes Rd. West of Gentryville (5-12-75)

Lincoln Boyhood National Memorial. SR 162 Lincoln City (10-15-66) NHL Lincoln Pioneer Village, 1935. Jct. of 9th St. and Eureka Rd. Rockport(4-20-98)

St. Boniface Church, 1865. SR 545 Fulda (10-23-80)

Mathias Sharp House, 1867. 319 South 2nd St. Rockport (6-16-83)

Spencer County Courthouse, 1921. Bounded by 2nd, 3rd, Main, and Walnut sts. Rockport (3-12-99)

#### STARKE COUNTY

County Seat: Knox Organized: January 15, 1850 Surveyed: no National Register Listings: District: 0 Individual: 2

Starke County Bridge #39, 1915. Corner of Main and Water sts., across the former Pennsylvania Railroad cut Knox (12-10-93)

Starke County Courthouse, 1897. Courthouse Square Knox (11-12-86)

#### STEUBEN COUNTY

County Seat: Angola Organized: May 1, 1837 Surveyed: no National Register Listings: District: 2 Individual: 9

Combination Shelter, 1936. Pokagon State Park Angola vicinity (9-4-92) (New Deal Resources in Indiana State Parks Multiple Property Listing)

Fawn River State Fish Hatchery, 1942. 6889 North SR 327. Orland vicinity (1-2-97) (New Deal Resources on Indiana State Lands Multiple Property Listing)

Fox Lake, 1928-1950. 60-760 Lane 130 Angola vicinity (4-12-01)

Free Church, 1876. Old Road 1 North Angola vicinity (3-24-83) Cornish Griffin Round Barn, c.1915. 2015 Southwest Fox Lake Rd. Pleasant vicinity (4-2-93) (Round and Polygonal Barns of Indiana Multiple Property Listing)

William L. Lords House, c.1848. Clear Lake Rd. Fremont (2-19-82)

Enos Michael House, c.1850. 200 East Toledo St. Fremont (2-19-82)

Pleasant Lake Depot, 1882. 1469 West Main St. Pleasant Lake (12-7-01)

Pokagon State Park, 1927, 1934, 1942. 5 miles north of Angola, west of US 27. Angola vicinity (1-11-96) (New Deal Resources in Indiana State Parks Multiple Property Listing)

Steuben County Courthouse, 1868. Public Square Angola (5-12-75)

Steuben County Jail, 1877. 201 South Wayne Angola (4-2-76)

#### SULLIVAN COUNTY

County Seat: Sullivan
Organized: January 15, 1817
Surveyed: yes (2001)
National Register Listings:
District: 0
Individual: 5

Daugherty-Monroe Archaeological Site. (6-12-85)

Merom and Fort Azatlan Archeaological Sites. North of Merom (5-12-75)

Sherman Building, 1916. 2-4 South Court St. Sullivan (9-22-86)

Sullivan County Poor Home, 1896-1920. 1447 C.R. 75 North Sullivan (3-15-00)

Union Christian College, 1863. 3rd and Philip sts. Merom (6-25-82)

## Sullivan Co.



Union Christian College, Sullivan County.

Completed from 1859-1863, this massive, 128-foot-tall brick and sandstone structure stands atop a bluff over the Wabash River. Chicago architect O.H. Wheelock drafted the plans for the college board. The school granted both high school diplomas and college degrees. The college served the area until 1942, but later, United Church of Christ leaders reopened the structure as a retreat and conference center.

#### SWITZERLAND COUNTY

County Seat: Vevay Organized: October 1, 1814 Surveyed: yes (1977-1979) National Register Listings: District: 0 Individual: 6

Donald B, 1923. (diesel sternwheel towboat) Ohio River, Vevay vicinity (12-20-1989, relocated to Indiana, 2002) NHL

Edward Eggleston and George Cary House, c.1830. 306 West Main St. Vevay (10-15-73)

Merit-Tandy Farmstead, 1845. Northeast of Patriot on SR 156 (4-29-77) HABS

Old Hoosier Theatre, 1837. Cheapside and Ferry sts. Vevay (3-1-82)

Venoge Farmstead, c.1805. 11 SR 129 Vevay vicinity (1-2-97) Thomas T. Wright House, 1838. Southwest of Vevay on SR 56 (12-10-80)

TIPPECANOE COUNTY County Seat: Lafayette Organized: March 1, 1826 Surveyed: yes (1990) National Register Listings: District: 13 Individual: 27

Alpha Tau Omega Fraternity House, 1920. 314 Russell Street West Lafayette (3-20-02)

Jesse Andrew House, 1859. 123 Andrew Pl. West Lafayette (8-11-83)

Judge Cyrus Ball House, 1869. 402 South 9th St. Lafayette (5-3-84)

Battle Ground Historic District, 1811-1935. Roughly bounded by Burnett Creek, Sherman Dr., and open ridge on southeast. Battle Ground (7-23-85)

Cairo Skywatch Tower, 1952. CR 850 North at CR 100 West Cairo vicinity (3-21-02)

Centennial Neighborhood District, 1830-1940. Roughly bounded by Union, 3rd, 4th, Ferry and 9th sts. Lafayette (6-16-83)

John E. and Catherine E. Christian House, 1956. 1301 Woodland Avenue West Lafayette (6-16-92)

Downtown Lafayette Historic District, 1825-1930. Roughly bounded by 2nd, Ferry, 6th, and South sts. Lafayette (11-28-80)

Ellsworth Historic District, 1844-1936. Roughly bounded by Columbia, Alabama, 7th, South and 6th sts. Lafayette (12-30-86)

Ely Homestead, 1847. 4106 East CR 200 North Northeast of Lafayette (10-8-76)

Enterprise Hotel, c.1890. 1015 Main St. Lafayette (6-21-84) Falley Home, 1863. 601 New York St. Lafayette (7-15-82)

Farmers Institute, 1851-1874. 4626 West CR 660 South Lafayette (3-27-86)

Fort Ouiatenon Lafayette vicinity (2-16-70)

Moses Fowler House, 1852. Corner of 10th and South sts. Lafayette (8-5-71) HABSI

Hershey House, 1856. 1904 North CR 725 East East of Lafayette (11-28-78)

Highland Park Neighborhood Historic District, 1892-1945. Roughly bounded by Kossuth St., South 9th St., Cherokee Ave., and 4th St. Lafayette (3-14-96)

Hills and Dales Historic District, 1911-1951. Roughly bounded by Northwestern Ave., Meridian St., Hillcrest Rd., and Grant St. West Lafayette (6-27-02)

Indiana State Soldiers Home Historic District, 1880-1920. Off SR 43 North of Lafayette (1-2-74)

Jefferson Historic District, 1850-1951. Bounded by 9th, Erie, Elizabeth, & Ferrysts. Lafayette (9-16-01)

Marian Apartments, 1907. 615 North St. Lafayette (6-30-83)

Mars Theatre, 1921. 111 North 6th St. Lafayette (1-26-81)

Morton School, 1930. 222 North Chauncey Ave. West Lafayette (9-9-99) (Indiana's Public Common and High Schools Multiple Property Listing)

Ninth Street Hill Neighborhood Historic District, 1850-1946. Roughly, 9th St. from South to Kossuth sts. and State St. from 9th to Kossuth sts. Lafayette (4-14-97)

Park Mary Historic District, 1853-1950. Roughly bounded by Union, Hartford, North 6th and North 14th sts. Lafayette (6-15-01)

#### 48

Perrin Historic District, 1873-1923. Roughly bounded by Murdock Park, Sheridan Rd., Columbia, Main, and Union sts. Lafayette (9-10-79)

James Pierce, Jr. House, 1884. 4623 North CR 140 West West Lafayette (6-17-82)

William Potter House, c.1880. 915 Columbia St. Lafayette (1-6-83)

St. John's Episcopal Church, 1853. 315 North 6th St. Lafayette (9-20-78)

St. Mary Historic District, 1840-1951. Roughly bounded by Main, South, 10th and 14th sts. Lafayette (6-14-01)

Scott Street Pavilion, c.1900. Columbian Park Lafayette (9-27-84)

Stidham United Methodist Church, c.1912. 5300 South 175 West Lafayette (11-27-92) Temple Israel, 1867. 17 South 7th St. Lafayette (2-19-82)

Tippecanoe Battlefield, 1811. SR 225, 7 miles northeast of Lafayette (10-15-66) NHL

Tippecanoe County Courthouse, 1884. Public Square Lafayette (10-31-72) HABSI

Upper Main Street Historic District, c.1845-1939. Roughly bounded by Ferry, 6th, and Columbiasts. Lafayette (5-24-90)

The Varsity, 1928. 101 Andrew Place West Lafayette (12-7-01)

Waldron-Beck House and Carriage House, 1878. 829 North 21st St. Lafayette (2-9-84)

James H. Ward House, c.1860, c.1875. 1116 Columbia St. Lafayette (4-7-88) TIPTON COUNTY County Seat: Tipton Organized: May 1, 1844 Surveyed: no National Register Listings: District: 0 Individual: 2

Tipton County Courthouse, 1894. Public Square Tipton (3-1-84)

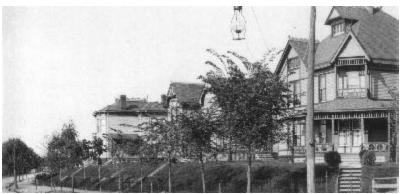
Tipton County Jail and Sheriff's Home, 1895. 203 South West St. Tipton (5-17-84)

UNION COUNTY
County Seat: Liberty
Organized: February 1, 1821
Surveyed: no
National Register Listings:
District: 0
Individual: 1

Union County Courthouse, 1891. Courthouse Square Liberty (7-21-87)

# Lafayette Historic Districts







VANDERBURGH COUNTY County Seat: Evansville Organized: February 1, 1818 Surveyed: yes (1977, 1994) National Register Listings: District: 7 Individual: 86

Alhambra Theatorium, 1913. 50 Adams Ave. Evansville (10-1-79)

Angel Mounds Archeaological Site. Angel Mounds State Memorial 8 miles southeast of Evansville (10-15-66) NHL

Bayard Park Historic District, 1893-1935. Roughly bounded by Gum, Kentucky, Blackford and Garvin sts. Evansville (6-27-85)

William Bedford, Sr. House, 1874. 838 Washington Ave. Evansville (11-28-78)

Bernardin-Johnson House, 1916. 17 Johnson Pl. Evansville (6-29-89) Bitterman Building, 1923. 202-204 Main St. Evansville (9-22-80)

John W. Boehne House, 1913. 1119 Lincoln Ave. Evansville (2-17-83)

Willard Carpenter House, 1849. 405 Carpenter St. Evansville (2-20-78) HABS

Culver Historic District, 1890-1929. Roughly bounded by Madison Ave., Riverside Dr., Emmett and Venice sts. Evansville (6-1-84)

Downtown Evansville Multiple Resource Area, 1817-1943.
Evansville (7-1-82)
Albion Flats, 1910. 701 Court St.; American Trust and Savings Bank, 1914. 524-530 Main St.; Auto Hotel Building, 1929. 111-115
Southeast 3rd (4-6-84); Barrett-Britz Building, c.1875. 415 Main St. (4-6-84); Building at 223 Main St., 1910.; Busse House, 1901.
120 Southeast 1st St.; Cadick Apartments, 1917. 118 Southeast 1st St.; Central Library, 1931. 22 Southeast 5th St.; Citizens National

Bank, 1916. 329 Main St.; Conner's Bookstore (Dallas Music), c.1865, 611-13 Main St. (4-6-84); Court Building, 1909. 123-25 Northwest 4th St.; Eagles Home, 1912. 221 Northwest 5th St.; Evansville Brewing Company, 1893. 401 Northwest 4th St.; Evansville Journal News, 1910. 7-11 Northwest 5th St.; Fellwock Garage (Glass Specialty Company), 1908. 315 Court St. (4-6-84); Firestone Tire and Rubber Store, c. 1930. 900 Main St. (4-6-84); Fred Geiger and Sons National Biscuit Company, 1894. 401 Northwest 2nd St.; Gemcraft-Wittmer Building, 1892. 609 Main St. (4-6-84); German Bank, c. 1883. 301-03 Main St.; Harding and Miller Music Company, 1891. 518-20 Main St.; Huber Motor Sales Building, 1916. 215-219 Southeast 4th St. (4-6-84); Indiana Bell Building, 1929. 129-33 Northwest 5th St.; Ingle Terrace, 1910. 609-19 Ingle St.; Kuebler-Artes Building, 1915. 327 Main St. (4-6-84); Charles Leich and Company, c.1900. 420 Northwest 5th St.; Masonic Temple, 1913. 301 Chestnut St.; McCurdy Hotel, 1917. 101-111 Southeast 1st St.; Morris Plan (Hulman Building), 1930. 20 Northwest 4th St.; National City Bank, 1913. 227 Main St.; H.G. Newman Building, c.1900. 211-13 Southeast 4th St.; O'Donnell Building



Lafayette's Historic Districts

Ten National Register-listed historic districts tell the story of Lafayette's development from canal town to rail center. 3rd Street in the Downtown Lafayette Historic District. Fueled first by river trade and the Wabash and Erie Canal, downtown Lafayette prospered during the early 1900s as well. Many of the commercial blocks seen in this c. 1900 view are still in use today. (above) View across Erie St. into the Jefferson Historic District. Railroad and local industry workers and their families lived here, along with owners of small businesses. Photo taken c. 1895. (opposite page, top left) Looking east on South St., St. Mary's Historic District (opposite page, left). Lafayette's development further from the Wabash River front followed existing streets at first. Fashionable Queen Anne homes mark this part of the district. Photo taken c. 1895. Highland Avenue in the Highland Park Neighborhood Historic District. The Highland Park Land Company planned this neighborhood as a streetcar suburb in 1892. Photo taken c. 1910 (opposite page, right). Credit: all photos courtesy of Wabash Valley Trust for Historic Preservation



c.1900. 22 Northwest 6th St.; Old Fellwock Auto Company, 1922, 214 Northwest 4th (4-6-84); Orr Iron Company, 1912. 1100 Pennsylvania St.; Parson and Scoville Building, 1908. 915 Main St.; Pearl Steam Laundry, c.1913. 428 Market St. (4-6-84); L. Puster and Company Furniture Manufactory, 1887. 326 Northwest 6th St.; John H. Roelker House, c. 1860. 555 Sycamore St. (4-6-84); Rose Terrace, 1910. 310-13 Northwest 7th St.: Salem Baptist Church, 1873. 728 Court St.; Siegel's Department Store, c. 1903. 101-05 Southeast 4th St.; Skora Building, 1912. 101-03 Northwest 2nd St.; St. John?s Evangelical Protestant Church, 1921. 314 Market St.; Van Cleave Flats, c.1910. 704-08 Court St.; Victory Theater and Hotel Sonntag, 1921. 600-14 Main St.; Wabash Valley Motor Company, c. 1919. 206-208 Southeast 8th St.; Montgomery Ward Building, 1934. 517 Main St. (10-6-82); YMCA, 1913. 203 Northwest 5th St.; YWCA, 1924. 118 Vine St.; Zion Evangelical Church, 1855. 415 Northwest 5th St.

Evansville College, 1916-1940. 1800 Lincoln Ave. Evansville (2-3-83)

Evansville Downtown Historic District, 1855-1952.

Roughly Main St. between 2nd and Martin Luther King, Jr. Blvd., and 4th St., between Sycamore and Chestnut sts. Evansville (3-15-00)

Evansville Municipal Market, 1918. 813 Pennsylvania St. Evansville (12-22-83)

Evansville Post Office, 1879. 100 block of Northwest 2nd St. Evansville (7-2-71)

Former Vanderburgh County Sheriff's Residence, 1891. 4th St. between Vine and Court sts. Evansville (10-6-70)

Garvin Park, 1915. North Main St. and Morgan Ave. Evansville (8-29-80)

General Cigar Company, 1902, 1923, 1929. 223 Northwest 2nd St. Evansville (3-15-00)

Greyhound Bus Terminal, 1939. 102 Northwest 3rd St. Evansville (10-1-79) Michael D. Helfrich House, 1920. 700 Helfrich Ln. Evansville (5-24-84)

Hooker-Ensle-Pierce House, 1839. 6531 Oak Hill Rd. Evansville vincinity (4-28-77)

Hose House #10, 1888. 119 East Columbia St. Evansville (2-11-82)

Hose House #12, 1908. 1409 1st Ave. Evansville (6-17-82)

Edgar Iglehart House, 1932. 5500 Lincoln Ave. Evansville (12-18-90)

Independence Historic District, 1857-1920. Roughly bounded by lowa and Illinois sts., Wabash and St. Joseph sts. Evansville (2-1-82)

Koester-Patberg House, 1974. 504 Herndon Dr. Evansville (3-3-83)

Liberty Baptist Church, 1886. 701 Oak St. Evansville (12-8-78)

Lincolnshire Historic District, 1913-1940. Roughly bounded by Lincoln, Bennighof, Bellmeade, Lodge, Washington, Harlan, East Chandler and College sts. Evansville (10-2-89)

Peter Augustus Maier House, 1873. 707 South 6th Street Evansville (10-29-82)

McCurdy Building, (Sears, Roebuck and Company Building), 1920, 1937, 1943. 101 Northwest 4th St. Evansville (10-1-79)

McJohnston Chapel and Cemetery, 1880. Kansas Rd. and Erskine Ln. McCutchanville (1-18-79)

Mead Johnson River-Rail-Truck Terminal and Warehouse, 1931. 1830 West Ohio St. Evansville (12-27-84)

Ohio Street Bridge, 1891. Ohio St. over Pigeon Creek Evansville (12-17-98) Old Bitterman Building, c.1885. 200 Main St. Evansville (9-22-80)

Old Vanderburgh County Courthouse, 1891. Block bounded by Vine, 4th, Court and 5th sts. Evansville (9-4-70)

John Augustus Reitz House, 1872. 224 Southeast 1st St. Evansville (10-15-73)

Ridgeway Building, 1895. 313-315 Main St. Evansville (1-3-80)

Riverside Historic District, 1818-1920. Roughly bounded by Southlane Dr., Walnut, 3rd, and Parrett sts. Evansville (11-14-78)

Michael Schaeffer House, 1894. 118 East Chandler Ave. Evansville (2-11-82)

Robert Smith Mortuary, 1930. 118-120 Walnut St. Evansville (9-22-80)

Soldiers and Sailors Memorial Coliseum, 1917. 350 Court St. Evansville (5-10-79)

Sunset Park Pavilion, 1912. 411 Southeast Riverside Dr., Sunset Park Evansville (6-17-92)

Washington Avenue Historic District, 1880-1920. Roughly bounded by Madison and Grand aves., East Gum and Parrett sts. Evansville (11-28-80)

Willard Library, 1888. 21 1st Ave. Evansville (9-28-72) HABSI

VERMILLION COUNTY County Seat: Newport Organized: February 1, 1824 Surveyed: yes (2001) National Register Listings: District: 1 Individual: 6

Clinton Downtown Historic District, c.1880-c.1935. Roughly between South Water and South 3rd sts.; Elm St. to the CSX Railroad right of way Clinton (3-15-00) Eugene Covered Bridge, 1873. Former CR 00 over Big Vermillion River (6-10-94)

Hill Crest Community Center, 1911, 1922. 505 North Eighth St. Clinton (12-15-97)

Newport Covered Bridge, 1885. CR 50 North over Little Vermillion River Newport vicinity (6-10-94)

Possum Bottom Covered Bridge, 1876. Ernie Pyle Park, US 36 Dana vicinty (6-10-94)

Salem Methodist Episcopal Church, 1878. North of Clinton on SR 63 (2-22-79)

Vermillion County Jail and Sheriff's Residence, 1868, 1896. 220 East Market St. Newport (3-12-99)

#### VIGO COUNTY

County Seat: Terre Haute Organized: February 15, 1818 Surveyed: yes (1981-1982) National Register Listings: District: 4 Individual: 36

Allen Chapel African Methodist Episcopal Church, 1913. 224 Crawford St. Terre Haute (9-5-75)

Butternut Hill, c.1835-1902. 4430 Wabash Ave. Terre Haute (5-27-93)

Collett Park, 1890-1904. North 7th St. and Maple Ave. Terre Haute (12-10-81)

Condit House, 1860. 629 Mulberry St. on Indiana State University Campus Terre Haute (4-2-73) HABSI

Eugene V. Debs House, c.1885. 451 North 8th St. Terre Haute (11-13-66) NHL

Downtown Terre Haute
Multiple Resource Area, 1816-1932.
(6-30-83)
Building at 23-27 South 6th St., 1882;
Building at 510-16 Ohio St., 1892; Building at 810 Wabash Ave., 1870; Chamber of
Commerce Building, 1925. 687 Cherry St.;
Citizen's Trust Company Building, 1921. 19-

21 South 6th St.; First Congregational Church, 1903. 630 Ohio St.; Hippodrome Theatre, 1915. 727 Ohio St.; House at 209-11 South 9th St., c. 1880: House at 823 Ohio St., c.1880; Indiana Theatre, 1921. 683 Ohio St.; First National Bank, 1892, 1928. 509-11 Wabash Ave. (5-7-92); Star Building, 1912. 601-03 Ohio St.; Terminal Arcade, 1911. 822 Wabash Ave.; Terre Haute Post Office and Federal Building, 1932. 7th and Cherry sts. (8-13-84): Vigo County Courthouse, 1888. Courthouse Square; Wabash Avenue-East Historic District, 1816-1926. Bounded by Wabash Ave., 7th, and 8th sts. (boundary adjustments 9-16-92); Wabash Ave.-West Historic District, 1876-1940. Bounded by Wabash Ave. and 6th St.

Paul Dresser Birthplace, 1859. 1st and Farrington sts. Terre Haute (1-22-73)

Farrington's Grove Historic District, c.1850-1935. Roughly bounded by Poplar and South 4th sts., Hulman Ave. and South 7th St. Terre Haute (2-27-86)

Fire Station #9, 1906. 1728 South 8th St. Terre Haute (12-16-82)

Foley Hall, 1860-1897. St. Mary's of the Woods College Campus off US 150 St. Mary's of the Woods (3-21-85)

Greenwood Elementary School, 1908. 145 Voorhees Ave. Terre Haute (9-26-97)

Highland Lawn Cemetery, 1884-1940. 4520 Wabash Ave. Terre Haute (11-29-90)

Linton Township High School and Community Building, 1925. 13041 Pimento Circle Pimento (3-20-02)

Markle House and Mill Site, 1817, 1849. 4900 Mill Dam Rd. North Terre Haute (9-10-79)

Ohio Boulevard-Deming Park Historic District, 1919-1939. Ohio Boulevard from 19th St. to Keane Ave. Terre Haute (9-14-89)

Old State Bank of Indiana (Memorial Hall), 1834. 219 Ohio St. Terre Haute (10-25-73) Sage-Robinson-Nagel House, 1868. 1411 South 6th St. Terre Haute (4-11-73)

Frank Senour Round Barn, 1905. 6400 East Oregon Church Rd. Blackhawk vicinity (4-2-93) (Round and Polygonal Barns of Indiana Multiple Listing)

State Normal Library, 1909. 626 Eagle St. Terre Haute (6-27-02)

Terre Haute Fire Station No. 8, 1906. 1831 Wabash Ave. Terre Haute (6-15-00)

Terre Haute Masonic Temple, 1916. 224 North Eighth St. Terre Haute (6-9-95)

Vigo County Home for Dependent Children, 1903. 7140 Wabash Ave. Terre Haute (6-15-00)

Williams-Warren-Zimmerman House, c.1859. 904 South 4th St. Terre Haute (10-23-80)

Woodrow Wilson Junior High School, 1927, 1935. 310 South 25th St. Terre Haute (3-25-96)

WABASH COUNTY County Seat: Wabash Organized: March 1, 1835 Surveyed: yes (1980-1981) National Register Listings: District: 5 Individual: 13

James M. Amoss Building, 1880. 110 South Wabash St. Wabash (8-30-84)

Downtown Wabash Historic District, c.1840-c.1920. Roughly bounded by Hill, Wabash, Canal, and Miami sts. Wabash (7-18-86)

First Christian Church, 1865. 110 West Hill St. Wabash (6-23-83)

Hominy Ridge Shelterhouse, 1937. Salamonie River State Forest Lagro vicinity (9-23-94)



Honeywell Memorial Community Center, 1940. 275 West Market St. Wabash (7-15-83)

Lentz House (Hotel Sheller), 1881. Walnut and 2nd sts. North Manchester (11-14-82)

McNamee-Ford House, 1901. 536 North Wabash St. Wabash (3-3-95)

Manchester College Historic District, 1889-1940. 604 College Ave. North Manchester (12-27-90)

Noftzger-Adams House, 1880. 102 East 3rd St. North Manchester (11-14-79)

North Manchester Covered Bridge, 1877. South Mill St. at Eel River North Manchester (9-30-82)

North Manchester Historic District, 1870-1938.

Roughly bounded by Maple, 3rd & Mill Sts. and the north bank of the Eel River North Manchester (6-27-02)

North Manchester Public Library, 1912. 204 West Main St. North Manchester (3-14-96) HABS

Roann Covered Bridge, 1877. North of Roann on SR 700 West (8-6-81)

North Wabash Historic District, 1846-1949.

Roughly bounded by West Maple, North Carroll, Ferry, Miami, Pawling, North Wabash, and Unionsts. Wabash (9-3-99)

St. Patrick's Roman Catholic Church, 1873. West Main St. Lagro (3-12-99)

Teague Barn - Wabash Importing Company Farm Stable, 1861. 4568 West Mill Creek Pike Wabash vicinity (6-27-02)

Wabash Residential Historic District, 1840-1930.

Bounded roughly by the Norfolk Southern railroad tracks and Union St., Wabash and Miami St., Main St., Holliday St. Wabash (4-21-88)

Solomon Wilson Building, 1883. 102 South Wabash St. Wabash (8-30-84) WARREN COUNTY County Seat: Williamsport Organized: March 1, 1827 Surveyed: yes (1998) National Register Listings:

District: 0 Individual: 2

Andrew Brier House, c.1855. Old Highway 41 Carbondale (8-14-86)

Kent House and Hitchens House, 1854. 500 Main and 303 Lincoln sts. Williamsport (3-1-84)

WARRICK COUNTY County Seat: Boonville Organized: April 1, 1813 Surveyed: yes (1982) National Register Listings: District: 2 Individual: 5

Boonville Public Square Historic District, 1855-1934. Roughly bounded by 1st, Sycamore, 4th, and Walnut sts. Boonville (1-23-87)

Ellerbusch Archaeological Site Newburgh vicinity (3-14-91)

Old Newburgh Presbyterian Church, 1851. North State and West Main sts. Newburgh (5-23-78)

Old Warrick County Jail, 1877. 124 East Main St. Boonville (2-14-79)

Original Newburgh Historic District, 1841-1925. Roughly bounded by SR 662, Water, Monroe, Main and Middle sts. Newburgh (6-16-83)

Roberts-Morton House, 1834. 1.5 miles east of Newburgh on SR 662 (12-16-74) HABS

Yankeetown Archaeological Site. (2-28-79)

WASHINGTON COUNTY County Seat: Salem Organized: January 17, 1814 Surveyed: no National Register Listings: District: 1 Individual: 5

First Baptist Church, 1900. 201 North High St. Salem (3-21-85) Beck's Mill, 1864. RR Box 117 Salem vicinity (12-7-90) (Grain Mills in Indiana Multiple Property Listino)

Hay-Morrison House, 1824. 106 South College Ave. Salem (10-26-71) HABS

Salem Downtown Historic District, c.1824-1946. Roughly bounded by Mulberry, Hackberry, and Hayes sts., the CSX Railroad tracks, and Brock Creek Salem (10-10-97)

Washington County Courthouse, 1888. Public Square Salem (6-16-80)

Washington County Jail and Sheriff's Residence, 1881. 106 South Main St. Salem (11-23-84)

WAYNE COUNTY County Seat: Richmond Organized: January 1, 1811 Surveyed: yes (1979) Update (2001) National Register Listings: District: 6 Individual: 24

Beechwood (Isaac Kinsey House), 1871. Sarver Rd., 2 miles south of Milton (2-21-75) HABS Bethel A.M.E. Church, 1854, 1892. 200 South 6th St. Richmond (9-5-75) HABS

Mary Birdsall House, 1859. 504 North West 5th St. Richmond (9-23-99)

Cambridge City Historic District, 1838-1939. Roughly bounded by Boundary, Maple, High, and 4th sts. Cambridge City (6-14-91)

Centerville Historic District, 1817-1872. Bounded by Corporation Line, 3rd, and South sts., and Willow Grove Rd. Centerville (10-26-71) HABS

Levi Coffin House, 1839. 115 North Main St. Fountain City (10-15-66) NHL/HABS

Conklin-Montgomery House, 1838. 302 East Main St. Cambridge City (2-24-75) HABS

David Worth Dennis House, 1895, 1909. 610 W. Main St. Richmond ( 4-25-01)

### 53





Earlham College Observatory, 1861. National Rd. Earlham College Campus Richmond (10-21-75) HABS

East Main St.-Glen Miller Park Historic District, 1830-1937. Both sides of East Main St. from 18th to 30th sts. and Glen Miller Park east of 30th St. Richmond (3-27-86)

Abram Garr House and Farm, 1876. 2411 Pleasant View Rd. Richmond (2-20-75)

Henry and Alice Gennett House, 1900. 1829 East Main St. Richmond (8-11-83)

Hagerstown I.O.O.F. Hall, 1883. Main and Perry sts. Hagerstown (1-3-78)

Hicksite Friends Meetinghouse (Wayne County Museum), 1865. 1150 North A St. Richmond (10-14-75) HABS

Huddleston House Tavern (Huddleston Farmhouse Inn Museum), c.1840. US 40

Mount Auburn (6-15-75) HABS Lewis Jones House, 1840. College Corner and Eliason rds. Centerville vicinity (6-7-84)

King-Dennis Farm, 1840-1950. 2939 King Rd. Centerville vicinity (6-15-00)

Lackey-Overbeck House, c.1830. 520 East Church St. Cambridge City (5-28-76)

Leland Hotel, 1928. 900 A St. Richmond (2-28-85)

Oliver P. Morton House, 1848. 319 West Main St. Centerville (10-10-75) HABS Murray Theatre, 1909. 1003 Main St. Richmond (3-25-82)

Old Richmond Historic District, 1816-c.1900. Bounded by C & O railroad tracks, South 11th and South A sts., and the alley south of South East St. Richmond (6-28-74) HABS

Richmond Gas Company Building, 1855. 100 East Main St. Richmond (6-25-81) HAER

Richmond Railroad Station Historic District, 1853-1915. Roughly bounded by Norfolk and Southern railroad tracks, North 10th St., Elm Pl., North D St., and Fort Wayne Ave.

Andrew F. Scott House, 1858. 126 North 10th St. Richmond (10-10-75) HABS

Richmond (10-8-87)

Samuel G. Smith Farm, 1888. 3431 Crowe Rd. West of Richmond (1-14-83)

Starr Historic District, 1836-1900. Roughly bounded by North 16th, E and A sts., and alley west of North 10th St. Richmond (6-28-74) HABS

Wayne County Courthouse, 1893. Bounded by 3rd, 4th, Main and South A ss. Richmond (12-8-78)

Westcott Stock Farm, 1890. 306 East North St Centerville (12-17-98)

Witte-Champe-Myers House, 1837. Jct. of Spring and Foundry sts., Southest comer. Dublin (6-9-95)

WELLS COUNTY County Seat: Bluffton Organized: May 1, 1837 Surveyed: yes (1984) National Register Listings: District: 1 Individual: 4

Bethel Methodist Episcopal Church, 1900. Southeast of Bluffton (3-1-84)

John A. Grove House, 1891. 521 West Market St. Bluffton (12-22-83)

Stewart-Studebaker House, 1882. 420 West Market St. Bluffton (5-14-79) Villa North Historic District, 1891-1915. 706-760 and 707-731 North Main St. Bluffton (6-4-85)

Wells County Courthouse, 1891. 100 West Market St. Bluffton (1-15-79) HABSI

WHITE COUNTY
County Seat: Monticello

Organized: April, 1834
Surveyed: yes (1994)
National Register Listings:
Districts: 1
Individual: 3

James Culbertson Reynolds House, 1873. 417 North Main St. Monticello (6-17-82)

Monon Commercial Historic District, c.1860-c.1940. Roughly Market St., between 3rd and 5thsts., and 4th St. between Archand Railroadsts. Monon (6-15-00)

South Grade School Building, 1892. 565 South Main St. Monticello (9-12-85)

Wolcott House, 1859. 500 North Range St. Wolcott (10-10-75)

WHITLEY COUNTY County Seat: Columbia City Organized: April 1, 1838 Surveyed: yes (2001) National Register Listings: District: 1 Individual: 2

Columbia City Historic District, 1840-1937. Roughly bounded by Jefferson, Walnut, Ellsworth, Wayne, and North Chauncy sts. Columbia City (6-22-87)

Thomas R. Marshall House, 1874. 108 West Jefferson St. Columbia City (7-21-83)

Whitley County Courthouse, 1890. Van Buren and Main sts. Columbia City (2-16-79)

LIST COMPLETE THROUGH September 2002.

#### INDIANA REGISTER OF HISTORIC SITES AND STRUCTURES

The Indiana Register of Historic Sites and Structures (State Register) was created by an act of the Indiana General Assembly in 1981. The DHPA administers the State Register. All properties on the National Register are automatically listed on the State Register. However, a number of properties are listed on the State Register only. The criteria for listing properties on the State Register are virtually the same as the National Register criteria. Listing properties on the State Register protects historic places from state-funded construction projects. Owners of income-producing State Register listed properties can receive a state tax credit for approved rehabilitation work. The credit program is administered by the Division and is similar to the federal investment tax credit (see page 7). As with the National Register, the DHPA does not have review authority over privately funded projects on State Register listed properties, but does review state-funded projects on listed properties.

Note: Several multiple property listing categories are duplicated in the National Register list. When repeated here, the individual listings are for State Register only properties within each heading.

THE FOLLOWING PROPERTIES ARE LISTED IN THE INDIANA REGISTER OF HISTORIC SITES AND STRUCTURES ONLY:

#### **ALLEN COUNTY**

Bash Building, 1895. 126 West Columbia St. Fort Wayne (7-17-90)

Fox Island Nature Preserve Archaeological District. 4324 Yohne Rd. Fort Wayne (7-21-83)

#### **BOONE COUNTY**

Jacob Jones House, 1840. 116 West North St. Lebanon (9-18-80)

Ambrose Neese House, 1852. 7 South Barnes St. Whitestown (3-17-81)

#### **CARROLL COUNTY**

Reed-Case House, c. 1843. North Washington St. at the canal Delphi

Carroll County Bridge #85, 1873. C.R. 25 West over Paint Creek Delphi vicinity (4-12-98)

#### CASSCOUNTY

Law Offices and Pharos Newspaper Building, 1881. 216 Fourth St. Logansport (5-24-82)

People's Bank Building, c.1870. 414 South Third St. Logansport (3-30-98)

Walton-Tipton Township Public Library, 1915. 103 East Bishop St. Walton (4-12-98)

#### CLARK COUNTY

Clark Maritime Archaeological District (2-4-76)

Montrose (John McCulloch House), 1870. 318 West Hwy. 131 Clarksville (7-19-95)

Schwartz-Voigt Farm, 1840. Utica-Sellersburg Rd. Jeffersonville (2-3-94)

#### CRAWFORD COUNTY

Cole Archaeological Site (12-20-77)

#### **DEARBORN COUNTY**

Wolber-Stryker Stone Wall, c. 1865. 4850 SR 48 Lawrenceburg (4-4-90)

#### **DECATUR COUNTY**

Charles Zoller House, 1883. 345 East Main St. Greensburg (1-23-80)

#### **DELAWARE COUNTY**

Robert Lindsey Bartlett House, 1835. CR 650 South, southwest of Daleville Daleville (11-10-87)

High Street United Methodist Church, 1929. 219 South High St. Muncie (10-21-86)

#### **DUBOIS COUNTY**

McCain Archaeological Site (4-10-85)

#### ELKHART COUNTY

Elkhart River Race Industrial District Roughly bounded by East Jackson Blvd., Clark St., Elkhart Ave., and Elkhart River. Elkhart (1-22-86)

Phelps House/Knickerbocker Weddings, c.1875 525 West Lexington Elkhart (12-13-89)

#### **FAYETTE COUNTY**

Gray-Houghland House, 1836. CR 256, 2 mi. south of SR 44 Connersville (5-21-75)

P.H. and F.M. Roots Company Factory, 1860. Eastern Ave. and First St. Connersville (5-21-95)

#### FLOYD COUNTY

Division Street School, 1884. Division St. just west of West St. New Albany (6-8-00)

#### FOUNTAIN COUNTY

J.D. Fine Boggs House, c.1923. 719 Liberty St. (U.S. 136) Covington (1-30-88)

#### **FULTON COUNTY**

Grass Creek Railroad Depot, 1883. Railroad Street Grass Creek (4-26-98)

#### **GIBSON COUNTY**

Moore Rockshelter Archaeological Site (10-16-85)

#### **GRANT COUNTY**

Abijah C. Jay House, 1888. 118 West 7th St. Marion (1-5-00)

#### **GREENE COUNTY**

Moss Opera House, 1888. 18 South Franklin St. Bloomfield (5-27-80)

#### HAMILTON COUNTY

Arcadia Depot, 1869. 107 West South St. Arcadia (7-25-83)

Carmel Monon R.R. Depot, 1883. First St. Southwest and 2nd Ave. Southwest Carmel (7-23-80)

Forest Park Log Cabin, 1927. Forest Park Noblesville (7-18-90)

Old Carmel Library, 1913. 40 East Main St. Carmel (7-23-80)

S. Waltz Farm, 1885. Arcadia Rd. Arcadia (1-28-87)

#### HARRISON COUNTY

Squire Boone Gristmill, 1806. south of Corydon, off SR 135 Corydon (12-15-82)

Leora Brown School, 1891. 400 Summit St. Corydon (10-1-92)

#### HENDRICKS COUNTY

Walker School (Lincoln Township District School #1), 1895. 5985 North 100 East Brownsburg (7-12-89)

John W. McClain House, 1876. RR 3, Box 550 Plainfield (7-8-82) North Salem Commercial Historic District, c. 1880-1920. Pearl St. between Nebraska and Main North Salem (10-7-93)

#### **HUNTINGTON COUNTY**

Wabash & Erie Canal, 1834. Along West Park Dr. and U.S. 24 Huntington (12-13-78)

#### JACKSON COUNTY

Carr High School, 1857. Old U.S. 50 Medora (10-25-78)

#### JAY COUNTY

Redkey City Building, 1905. West High St. Redkey (5-26-90)

#### JENNINGS COUNTY

Butler Elementary School, 1904. U.S. 50 Butlerville (9-14-90)

Jennings County Carnegie Library, 1920. 143 East Walnut St. North Vernon (5-5-98)

#### JOHNSON COUNTY

Grafton-Peek Building, 1887. 181 South Madison Ave. Greenwood (1-22-86)

#### LAKE COUNTY

William Barringer Brown House, 1897. 302 South Main St. Crown Point (4-23-86)

Martin and Susan Wood House, 1872. 1001 Merrillville Rd. Crown Point (1-17-01)

Wilbur and Etta Wynant House (American Systems-Built House), 1916. 600 Fillmore Gary (3-23-00)

#### LAPORTE COUNTY

Charles Danitschek Log Cabin, 1854. 3006 East U.S. 6 Hamlet (4-7-96) Haskell and Barker Car and Manufacturing Co., c.1900. 711 West 6th St. Michigan City (3-30-98)

Logan-Taylor House, 1856. 0102 East 200 North Kankakee Twp. (1-29-92)

Long Beach Town Center Building, 1931. Oriole Trail Long Beach (1-19-00)

#### LAWRENCE COUNTY

William Stickles Hotel, 1903. 1330 l St. Bedford (11-3-95)

#### MADISON COUNTY

Big Four Railroad Station, c.1890. south side of Dillon between Meridian and Main Anderson (3-30-98)

Mendon Episcopal Church, 1868. Mendon Rd. (1050 South) Pendleton (12-11-79)

#### MARION COUNTY

Daubenspeck Farm, c.1867. 1670 West 86th St. Indianapolis (4-22-87)

Edwards-Aufderheide House, 1927, 1942. 157 East 71st Indianapolis (7-10-85)

Julius Gally Wines & Cigars, c.1904. 942 Ft. Wayne Ave. Indianapolis (11-20-80)

General Motors Buick Showroom Building, 1923. 1302 North Meridian St. Indianapolis (7-12-89)

Holy Cross-Westminster Historic District, c.1850-c.1930. Roughly bounded by Michigan, Randolph, Washington, Highland, and Pine sts. Indianapolis (4-10-84)

Indiana Dental College, 1903. 141 East Ohio Indianapolis (9-18-80)

Indianapolis Athletic Club, 1924. 350 North Meridian St. Indianapolis (11-5-95)

#### INDIANA STATE REGISTER



Indianapolis Automobile Industry Thematic District, c. 1895-1930. (10-21-86) Premier Motor Car Co., 3500 East 20th; Atlas Engine Works, 1901 North Rev. Andrew J. Brown Ave.; Alena Steam Products Co., 230 East 16th; Allison Engineering Co., 1230-1240 Main, Speedway; Marion-Empire Motor Car Co., 323 West 15th: H.C.S. Motor Car Co., 1402 North Capitol; Lexington Automobile Co., 1200 North. Meridian; Stutz Motor Car Co., 1002-1008 North Capitol; Ideal Motor Car Co., 221 West 10th; U.S. Tire Co.-U.S. Radiator Co., 902 North Senate; Charles East Stutz Auto Sales Co.-Stafford Bldg., 850 North Meridian; Goodyear Tire and Rubber Co., 640 North Capitol; Frank Hatfield Ford Co., 627 North Capitol; Gibson Co. Bldg., 433-447 North Capitol; Gates-Masters Co., 431 North Capitol; Maxwell-Briscoe Motor Co., 363-365 North Illinois; Thompson Pattern Shop-Duesenburg Bldg., 1532 West Washington; Duesenburg Motor Co., 1511 West Washington; Robert H. Hassler, Inc., 1532 East Naomi; Wheeler-Schebler Carburetor Co., 1234-1236 Barth; Diamond Chain Co., 402 Kentucky; Link Belt Co., Ewart Plant, 220 S. Belmont; Lafayette Motors Co., 2745 S. Holt.

Indianapolis Public School #27 (Charity Dye School), 1882, 1926, 1954. 545 East 17th St. Indianapolis (6-16-00)

Reuben Wells Locomotive, 1868. 3000 North Meridian St. Indianapolis (2-14-78)

West Park Christian Church, 1905, 1909, 1935. 24 South Addison St. Indianapolis (12-1-94)

#### MARSHALL COUNTY

Culver Railroad Station, 1925. Lake Shore Dr. Culver (1-28-87)

#### MARTIN COUNTY

Lewis Brooks Home, 1832. R.R.4 Loogootee (10-25-78)

Hindostan Falls Archaeological Site, 1820. Off SR 550 Hindostan (9-8-76)

#### MIAMI COUNTY

Paw Paw Church & Cemetery, 1846. Paw Paw Pk. Chili (12-11-79)

#### MONROE COUNTY

Borland House & Furst Quarry, 1839. 2300 West Tapp Rd. Bloomington (11-3-95)

John Campbell House, c.1865. 404 West Kirkwood Bloomington (10-19-83)

Hinkle-Garton Farmstead, c.1890. 2920 East Tenth St. Bloomington (8-20-91)

North Indiana Avenue Historic District, 1890-1930. Roughly bounded by 6th, Dunn, 10th, and Indiana Ave. Bloomington (1-29-93)

Topolgus Building, c.1845. 403 North Walnut Bloomington (8-31-95)

University Courts Historic District, 1906-1938. Roughly bounded by 7th, Indiana Ave., 10th, and Woodlawn Bloomington (1-29-93)

#### MONTGOMERY COUNTY

Montgomery County Bridge #49, C.R. 700 over Lye Creek Crawfordsville vicinity (4-12-98)

#### MORGAN COUNTY

Jones Schoolhouse, 1912. 4151 Townsend Road Mahalasville vicinity (10-23-96)

#### **NEWTON COUNTY**

Newton County Bridge #57, 1916. C.R. 700 North over Beaver Lake Ditch Conrad vicinity (4-26-99)

#### NOBLE COUNTY

Wilmot Milling Company, 1846. SR5 Wilmot (7-21-83)

#### OHIO COUNTY

David Brown House, c.1825. north of Rising Sun on SR 56 Rising Sun (10-25-78)

Jeffrey and Janet Pickett Log House, c.1840. 9243 Holmes Hill Rd. Aurora (4-17-96)

#### **PARKE COUNTY**

J.J. Daniels House and former Rockville Motel, c.1910, c.1927. 305 East Ohio St. Rockville (2-8-96)

Governor Joseph Albert Wright House, 1838. Billie Creek Village, U.S. 36 East Rockville (1-24-96)

#### PORTER COUNTY

Clarence H. Martin House, 1903. 503 Madison Valparaiso (10-28-87)

Josephus Wolf Home, 1875. 453 West CR 700 North Valparaiso (12-15-82)

#### POSEY COUNTY

Bone Bank Archaeological Site (6-7-00)

Hovey Lake-Klein Archaeological Site (1-16-85)

#### PULASKI COUNTY

Medaryville Calaboose, 1905. 110 South National St. Medaryville (11-30-99)

Vurpillat's Opera House, 1883. northeast corner of Main and Market Winamac (6-8-00)

#### **PUTNAM COUNTY**

Highnote House, 1869. R.R.1 Reelsville (7-8-82)

Julian Family Home, c.1915. 715 Crown St. Greencastle (9-30-93)



#### RANDOLPH COUNTY

Windsor Archaeological Site (10-28-74)

#### RIPLEY COUNTY

John Eckert & Sons Hardware Store, c.1880. 215 North Buckeye Osgood (1-16-85)

#### ST. JOSEPH COUNTY

Downtown South Bend Multiple Resources Area. (10-10-84) D.A. Boswell Autos, 1927. 213-217 South Main; Federal Building, 1933. 204 South Main; Telephone Building, 1910. 227 South Main; Tribune Building, 1919. 225 West Colfax

Union Station, 1929. 326 West South St. South Bend (8-1-84)

Daniel Ward House, c.1865. 16021 Cleveland Rd. Granger (8-9-88)

#### SWITZERLAND COUNTY

Vevay Historic District IN 56 and IN 156 Vevay (12-20-77)

Vevay Roller Mills Pike St. Vevay (7-21-99)

#### **TIPPECANOE COUNTY**

Joseph Hawkins House, 1827. 3215 South 175 West Lafayette (5-27-80)

Hawkins-Bower House, c.1840. 615 Elston Rd. Lafayette (10-3-79)

John Purdue Block, 1845. 6-12 North Second St. Lafayette (4-12-82)

Van Natta Archaeological Site (9-8-76)

#### **VANDERBURGH COUNTY**

Downtown Evansville Multiple Resource Area. (3-2-82) Atlantic Gardens, c. 1880. 127 Southeast Fourth St.: Becker-Hartman Bakery Building & Warehouse Building, 1891. 1031 Main St.; Berman Building, 1912. 125 Southeast Fourth St.: Claremont. 119-135 Locust St.: Commercial Building, c. 1875. 310-312 Northwest Third St.; Commercial Building, c. 1880. 314-316 Northwest Third St.; Commercial Building, c.1880. 318-320 Northwest Third St.; Dawson-Winslow, 1940. 411 Main St.; Dottie's. 503 Market St.; Evansville Brewing Association Office (Brucken's Annex), 1894. 415 Northwest Fourth St.; First Baptist Church, 1921. 320 Cherry St.; Albert Fischer Hotel (People's Pawn Shop), 1874. 115 Southeast Fourth St.; General Cigar Company (Pro-Tex-All Building), c.1900/1929.223 Northwest Second St.; Goldman's, c. 1900. 107 Southeast Fourth St.; Gottman Building (Shively Realty), 1911. 615 Main St.; Hadi Shrine. 6 Walnut St.; William Hughes Building (Old Penney's Building), 1911. 508 Main St., Huston Building, c. 1906. 12-16 Northwest. Sixth St.; Indiana Bell. 405-411 Market St.; Long Building, c. 1900. 18-20 Northwest Sixth St.; Office Building. 203 Northwest Martin Luther King Jr. Blvd.; Old Central High School Gym, 1927. Court & Northwest Sixth sts.; Park. Southeast Fourth St. between Oak & Cherry sts.; Park. Southest Martin Luther King Jr. Blvd. between Walnut & Chestnut sts.; Peerless Laundry, c. 1920. 420 Southeast Eighth St.; Porter's. 102-104 S.E. Fourth St.; Raben's Retread. 416 Northwest Fourth St.; Research Systems. 110 Walnut St.; St. Mary's Catholic Church, Parish Hall, Rectory, & School, 1867/1871/1881/1890. 601-613 Cherry St.: C.C. Scheeder Building. 1895. 117 Southeast Fourth St.; J.H. Schultz Shoes Building (Deter's), c.1940. 325 Main St.; Shekell's. 431 Market St.; Siegel's. 317 Locust St.; Super D's, c. 1885. 413 Main St.; Trinity Methodist Episcopal Church, 1866.216 Southeast Third St.; Turley-Harmon Building. 12-14 Northwest Third St.: Henry Waldschmitt Grocery (Dave Levin's), c. 1864/ 1874. 113 Southeast Fourth St.; Woolworth's. 527 Main St.

Old Peerless Laundry Building, c.1930. 420 Southeast Eighth St. Evansville (12-15-82)

St. Mary Catholic Church, 1867. 605 Cherry St. Evansville

#### **VIGO COUNTY**

Fort William Henry Harrison Burial Ground, 1811. Ft. Harrison Road at Wabash River Terre Haute (7-19-72)

Odd Fellows Temple, 1908. 16-28 South Eighth Terre Haute (4-20-83) Alfred Pegg House, c.1880 1614 Crawford St. Terre Haute (4-22-87)

U.S. Trust Company Building, 1903. 645 Wabash Ave. Terre Haute (4-20-83)

#### WABASH COUNTY

Hopewell Church, 1872. 300 North at 500 East Urbana (12-11-79)

#### WARREN COUNTY

Presbyterian Church of Williamsport, 1889. 15 Fall Street Williamsport (4-12-98)

#### WASHINGTON COUNTY

Blue River Friends Hicksite Church, 1816. 2 mi. east of Salem Salem (5-21-75)

Salem Presbyterian Church, 1842. 110 North High St. Salem (5-24-82)

#### WAYNE COUNTY

Cox's Mills, 1830. IN 227 North Middleboro (10-28-74)

#### WELLSCOUNTY

Charles Deam House & Arboretum, c.1904. 305 South Ayne St. Bluffton (7-18-90)

#### WHITLEY COUNTY

Leaman-Stewart Farm, 1875. Whitley/Noble County Line Rd., west of SR 9 Columbia City (8-19-81)

Jonas Nolt Homestead, c.1857. Washington Rd. Columbia City (4-10-84)

#### INDIANA'S HISTORIC ARCHITECTURE



Most of the examples used in this guide are listed in the National Register of Historic Places. Other examples were drawn from the Indiana Historic Sites and Structures Inventory (Survey).

#### **VERNACULAR ARCHITECTURE**

Most of Indiana's buildings are either vernacular or popular architecture. Historians often call buildings with little or no stylistic references vernacular. Building traditions fostered during centuries of development in Europe shaped the forms and plans of many early vernacular rural and urban buildings in Indiana. European settlers brought many of these building traditions with them to America during the 1600s and 1700s. Once here, vernacular types evolved and were perpetuated by later generations. Architectural historians have cataloged a number of vernacular house and barn forms in Indiana (see glossarysection).

Cultural geographers and historians created the term popular architecture to describe buildings with basic vernacular forms having details or elements inspired by popular high-style architecturaltrends.

Example: Kellum-Jessup-Chandler House, c. 1860 Hendricks County

#### What to look for:

- I-houses have 3 or 5 openings across the front
- Side gable roof, house is one room deep, center hall inside on both floors
- Arched windows, heavy cornice elements adapted from otherstyles



Indiana's numerous I-houses often illustrate the idea of popular architecture. The Kellum-Jessup-Chandler House in Hendricks County, c.1860, is a fine example of the I-house type formed by a central hall, flanked by two rooms, on both floors. Rear wings, called "ells" were common on this house type, and the Kellum-Jessup-Chandler House has a large ell, adjoined by a wood-frame summer kitchen. Cultural geographer Fred Kniffen coined the term I-house in 1936: he found them common in Midwest states beginning with the letter "I."

Agriculture has always been a crucial part of Indiana history, many fine barns dot and define the Hoosier rural landscape. Barns too show the influence of many building traditions and cultures, they do not show much if any influence from architectural styles; they are vernacular buildings.

Example: Sweitzer type barn, c.1870, Van Buren Township, Kosciusko County

#### What to look for:

- Center aisle (sliding doors in center of long sides), side gable roof
- Usually wood construction
- Cantilevered main floor across one side, raised basement

The Sweitzer barn was popular among German-descended settlers. This example is not listed on the National Register, but was recorded in the Division's survey program. On the inside, most Sweitzer barns have a central aisle with storage or animal pens on either side. Farmers could open the large sliding doors on either end of the aisle to allow a breeze for threshing wheat. Threshers beat the grain on the floor of the aisle; the breeze would help separate the chaff from the grain.

Many other vernacular building types can be found in Indiana. As you travel in rural Indiana, look for these house and barn types. They tell the story of your state's settlement and agrarian history.



ernacular/

#### THE FEDERAL STYLE

Historians sometimes use the term Adamesque (after the English architect Robert Adam) rather than Federal. Adam created a sensation among his wealthy clients in England when he revived ancient classical ideas and motifs from Pompeii to decorate their estate houses. The style became fashionable for both furnishings and buildings in the eastern seaboard states in the 1780s. The Federal Style is characterized by its simple proportions, box-like exteriors and roofs, and large but narrow multi-paned windows. Builders limited ornamentation to simple detail around entrances, windows, and cornices. The occasional use of curvilinear forms adds to the lightness and delicacy which is typical of this style. Because the style was popular so early in Indiana's history (from about 1810 to 1840), most examples are located in southern Indiana, especially near navigable waterways and early roads.

Example: Jeremiah Sullivan House, 1818 in the Madison Historic District, Jefferson County

#### What to look for:

- Brick or wood frame construction
- Flat arches, with masonry units radiating out from center
- Delicate details, slender columns, other Classical architectural elements
- Elliptical arches for doors or transoms
- Chimneys "bridged" or joined at the top of a side wall
- On mantels or woodwork delicate beading or fluting, oval sunbursts, bull's eye corner blocks around doorways



The sophistication of the house attests to the prominence of its first owner,
Jeremiah Sullivan (1794-1870). Sullivan was a successful lawyer from Virginia.
He was also a state legislator, state supreme court judge, county judge,
Presbyterian elder, and helped found
Hanover College as well as the Indiana
Historical Society.

#### THE GREEK REVIVAL STYLE

The Greek Revival style was most popular in Indiana from about 1840 to around 1860. In the late 18th and early 19th centuries, French and English architects began to create buildings that had heavy temple-like exteriors, rather than the delicate classicism of the previous Adamesque period. American builders, architects, and home owners caught on to the style from European sources and from builder's pattern books.



Example: Second Presbyterian Church, c. 1845, in the Madison Historic District, Jefferson County, Edwin J. Peck, architect

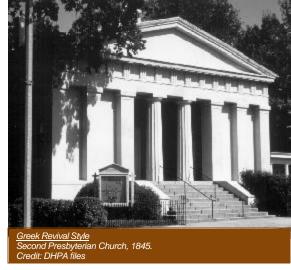
#### What to look for:

- Basic elements of Classical Greek design: columns, entablatures, pediments
- Simple forms, temple-like appearance, symmetry
- On vernacular examples, heavy moldings, simple cornices, "returns"
- Entrances with rectangular transoms and heavy, plain moldings

The Greek Revival style was used for many different building types, ranging from county courthouses to modest farmhouses. The simplicity of the style made it practical, but it was philosophically attractive also. Many Americans considered their nation heir to the democratic principles exemplified by ancient Athens, to them it was natural that American buildings should look like those of ancient Greece.

## THE EARLY GOTHIC REVIVAL STYLE

Several English architects and critics advocated Gothic (medieval) designs as being more natural than those of the classical era during the early 1800s, creating a trend toward Gothic Revival architecture. It was the first 19th century architectural movement to rely heavily on Medieval rather than classical forms. Americans responded to the English lead by publishing house pattern books advocating informal Gothic cottages such as A.J. Downing's The Architecture of Country Houses (1850). The Early Gothic Revival style was introduced to Indiana around 1840 and was popular until about



**Greek Reviva** 



Early Gothic Revival Style
Moses Fowler House, 1852.
1878 Historical Atlas, Tippecanoe County, Indiana
Courtesy of the Tippecanoe County Historical Association, Lafayette, Indiana.

1860 in Indiana. Although not as popular as the Greek Revival style, this mode was quite common for churches. Congregations often chose Gothic Revival designs long after it ceased to be popular for houses.

Example: Moses Fowler House, 1852, Lafayette, Tippecanoe County

#### What to look for:

- Picturesque design, steep gabled roofs
- Pointed arches for doors, windows, or porches

- Lacey tracery work in wood, bargeboards, and other English Gothicelements
- Porches and bay windows are more common than on previous styles

The Moses Fowler House, 1852, in Lafayette, (Tippecanoe County) is one of the grandest Early Gothic Revival houses in the state. Moses Fowler came to Lafayette in 1839 and gradually amassed a fortune as a land owner, banker, and farmer.

# Early Gothic Revival



#### THE ITALIANATE STYLE

Of all the styles of the 19th century, the Italianate style was one of the most common in Indiana. As the name somewhat implies, Italianate architecture was a fanciful reinterpretation of Italian Renaissance architecture. The style was initiated in England in the early 1800s.

Example: Irwin's Bank, 1881, in the Columbus Historic District, Bartholomew County

What to look for:

- Hip roof with deep eaves, heavy bracket work and wide entablature
- Hooded, arched, or decoratively treated window lintels; tall, narrow windows
- Porches for homes are very common, most have heavy chamfered wood posts
- Used for public buildings, homes, and commercial buildings
- Both formal, balanced plans and asymmetrical plans
- Cast iron or sheet metal for some details (especially on public or commercial buildings)

In Indiana, the Italianate style was most popular between 1855 and 1890. Irwin's Bank, 1881, in the Columbus Historic District (Bartholomew County), shows how builders applied Italianate architecture to a commercial row building. Italianate buildings were especially well-suited to commercial areas in crowded downtowns, where citizens could appreciate their showy detail.

## THE HIGH VICTORIAN GOTHIC STYLE

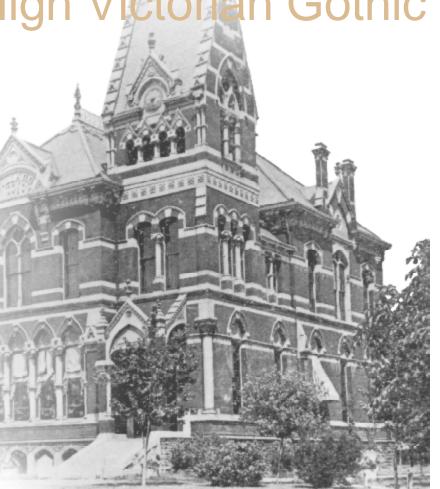
Unlike the Early Gothic Revival, the High Victorian Gothic style was mainly inspired by Venetian Gothic architecture rather than English Medieval buildings. English architectural critic John Ruskin was an important figure in advocating the style.

Example: Willard Library, 1876-84, Evansville, Vanderburgh County

#### What to look for:

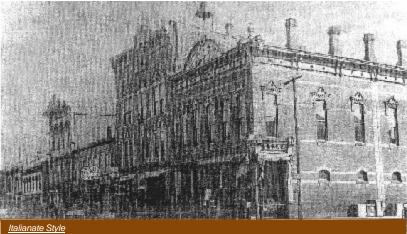
- Use of Gothic forms; pointed arches, tracery, grouped colonettes
- Heavy stone and brick work, polychromy (contrasting colors)
- Bold forms; towers, massive hip and gabled roofs
- Larger scale than Early Gothic buildings

The style was short lived in popularity, lasting only from about 1875 to 1885 in Indiana.



<u>High Victorian Gothic Style</u> Willard Library, 1876-84, Evansville, Vanderburgh County. Indiana Historical Society, neg. C7270

## Italianate



What to look for:

- Wooden construction, primarily residential, both large and small homes
- · Variety of building materials on the same house: wood shingles, wood siding, masonry
- · Picturesque silhouette, steep, complex-shaped roofs, asymmetrical plans
- · Large porches, with latheturned spindles
- Corner towers, bay windows

The W.P. Koons House is a typical, middle class, Queen Anne home.

#### THE SECOND **EMPIRE STYLE**

Bartholomew County Historical Society

Historians named this style for the reign of Napoleon III of France, that country's second emperor. It was a contemporary style, then popular in France. In Second Empire buildings, the most obvious distinguishing characteristic is the mansard roof, called a "french roof" by American builders. Architects borrowed many details from the contemporary Italianate style. This style was most common in Indiana from about 1860 to 1885.

Example: Benton House, 1873, Indianapolis, Marion County What to look for:

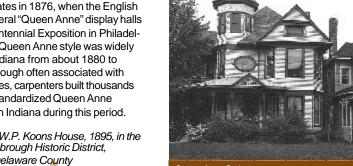
- · Asymmetrical facades are most common
- · Double-pitched Mansard roof, either straight-sided, concave or convex
- · Heavily ornamented dormerwindows
- · Wide entablature with brackets
- · Arched or hooded windows

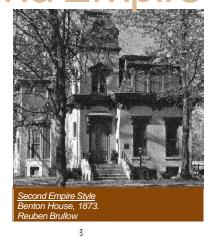
Nicholas Ohmer built the Benton House and it is very similar to a design published in Bicknell's Village Builder. Most examples of Second Empire homes are two stories high. Some public buildings were constructed in the style, including several Indiana courthouses.

#### THE QUEEN ANNE STYLE

Victorians used this style mostly for residences and occasionally for commercial buildings. By combining motifs from medieval and Early Renaissance architecture, builders created one of the most popular late 19th century styles in America. Inspired by the work of English architects, the style first appeared in the United States in 1876, when the English made several "Queen Anne" display halls for the Centennial Exposition in Philadelphia. The Queen Anne style was widely used in Indiana from about 1880 to 1910. Although often associated with large homes, carpenters built thousands of small standardized Queen Anne cottages in Indiana during this period.

Example: W.P. Koons House, 1895, in the Emily Kimbrough Historic District, Muncie, Delaware County





## THE ROMANESQUE REVIVAL STYLE

The architecture of the Romanesque era (A.D. 800-1150) in Europe presented Victorian builders with simple, sturdy models that could be adapted to 19th century needs. Towns, church congregations, and railroads were the most frequent clients of this style, popular for large-scale public buildings, such as courthouses, city halls, train depots, and churches. Few homeowners chose to build in the Romanesque Revival mode.

homeowners chose to build in the Romanesque Revival mode.

The Romanesque Revival style first appeared in Indiana as early as the 1850s. German-trained architects brought the style with them to America during this early period, as Europeans began to appreciate Medieval structures. Later in the century, American architect Henry Hobson Richardson (1838-86) greatly popularized Romanesque-inspired

buildings. Structures that follow his

"Richardsonian Romanesque" style

popular in Indiana until about 1910.

designs closely are often termed

buildings. The style remained

Romanesque Revival Style Blackford County Courthouse, 1893-94. Blackford County Historical Society Example: Blackford County Courthouse, 1893-94, Hartford City, LaBelle and French, architects

#### What to look for:

- Castle or fortress-like exteriors; heavy, rough stone or brick walls
- Steeply pitched hip roofs
- Bold, heavy half-round arches around doorways and windows
- Towers or projecting bays

Built in 1893-94, LaBelle and French were the architects of the Blackford County Courthouse. The firm was based in Marion, Indiana, and also designed the White County Courthouse (demolished).

tece



## Veo-Classical

## THE NEO-CLASSICAL REVIVAL STYLE

America's interest in classical architecture was reborn in the 1890s. Hoosier civic leaders thought that classical architecture would symbolize authority and culture for their growing cities and towns at the turn of the century. The Neo-Classical Revival style is similar to the much earlier Greek Revival style; however, it differs by its use of elaborate classical detail, usually more permanent materials (brick, stone) and more massive scale. Architects frequently combined elements from Greek, Roman, and Italian Renaissance architecture into one design.

The Neo-Classical Revival was most popular from 1895 to 1940 in Indiana. Several related styles were also popular in Indiana in the early 1900s. Advocates of the Beaux-Arts style (named after the École des Beaux-Arts, an architectural training school in Paris) emulated a very bold, ornamental classicism. The Renaissance Revival style was a readaptation of European Renaissance era buildings.

Example: The Farmers Club, 1914, Seymour, Jackson County

Bungalow or Craftsman

What to look for:

- Classical Greek and Roman architectural elements: columns, round arches, heavy entablatures, often with elaborate detail
- Symmetry in plans, use of wings or corner pavilions
- Used for governmental and civic buildings; common for banks, much less common for residences

The Farmers Club in Seymour has the balanced facade and bold classicism so typical of the Neo-Classical Revival style. Civic-minded families of Jackson County had the building constructed in 1914 to serve as a waiting and comfort station for farm families who traveled long distances to do business in town.



- Stark exterior, simple, low, rectangular massing
- Brick or stucco walls
- Overhanging low hip roof
- Bands of casement windows; windows at corners
- Sparse, geometric ornamentation

architecture. His style emphasized the use of natural, locally found materials, such as fieldstone walls for porches. Craftsman homes often used the bungalow form but other plans were also utilized. Variations include two-story homes with multiple gabled roofs and more complex,

oriental-influenced detailing.

The term "Semi-Bungalow" was used to describe two-story homes; essentially enlarged bungalows. The American Four-Square was also closely related to both the Bungalow and Prairie Styles. All of these house types were popular in Indiana from 1900 to 1930.

Example: Maurice Manche Farmhouse, 1919, Rush County Craftsman, Bungalow and Semi-Bungalow

What to look for:

- Simple form, usually low side gable roof
- Overhanging eaves with simple knee braces
- Large porch, heavy brick piers or square tapered wood posts
- Natural materials, wood siding, brick, stucco, cobblestone or woodshingles
- Square dining room or bedroom bay windows

#### Four Square

What to look for:

- Rectangular plan
- Two stories high, hip roof, deepeaves
- Large front porch, similar in detail to bungalow porches
- Simple materials, wood siding, brick, stucco, or wood shingles





Prair

#### THE PRAIRIE STYLE

Unlike the previous styles, followers of this movement rejected all historical styles in favor of a modern, functional approach. Frank Lloyd Wright (1869-1959) was the most renowned figure of the Prairie School. Wright called for houses that fit into the landscape, built from materials of the local landscape. The flat grasslands of the Midwest Plains inspired Wright to eliminate steep, showy, Victorian forms.

The ideas of Wright and his followers were radical; many possible clients did not accept them and he built only two Prairie Style houses in Indiana. However, a number of Indiana builders and architects incorporated Wright's ideas into their bungalows and American Four Square designs (see Bungalow or Craftsman Style). Hoosiers maintained an interest in the Prairie Style from about 1900 to 1920.

Example: K.C. DeRhodes House, 1906, West Washington Street Historic District, South Bend, St. Joseph County, Frank Lloyd Wright, architect

## THE BUNGALOW OR CRAFTSMAN STYLE

Advocates of the Craftsman style harbored a similar outlook to those of the Prairie Style. Both movements shared a concern for simple, modern, functional housing, which had the comfort of the occupant in mind. The term 'Bungalow' was derived from the word "Bangla," a house type found in India. The idea of a comfortable, informal house first gained acceptance in England and, during the 1890s, in the Eastern United States and California. By 1900, the bungalow craze reached Indiana.

The Craftsman style is very closely related to the bungalow movement. This style was named for Gustav Stickley's publication, *The Craftsman*. Stickley, who lived in upstate New York, advocated a simple, modern style for American arts and





At the turn of the century, American architects sought new sources for architectural styles. Many 19th century styles were based on various past architectural movements, but during the early 1900s, builders chose from many exotic artistic influences. Some architects were inspired by America's past. For example, the Colonial Revival style was a reinterpretation of early American architecture. Colonial Revival homes tended to be larger and bolder than early American homes. The Colonial Revival appealed to conservative Hoosiers and the style was very popular in Indiana from 1900 to 1930.

The Tudor Revival style was also very common in Indiana during the 1920s. As its name implies, this style was inspired by 15th and 16th century English manor house architecture. As with the Colonial Revival, this style was almost exclusively used for houses.

Other European or American colonial sources inspired architects during the early 1900s, including Spanish Colonial Revival, French Eclectic, and the Dutch Colonial Revival styles.

#### **Colonial Revival**

What to look for:

- Details inspired by Georgian (1700-1800) and Federal (1800-1845)
- Multi-paned windows
- Box-like exteriors inspired by early vernacular designs
- Porches to side or rear

#### **Tudor Revival**

Example: McKee-McKinney-Schaler House, 1925, in the North Meridian Street Historic District, Indianapolis, Marion County, H.L. Simons, designer/builder.

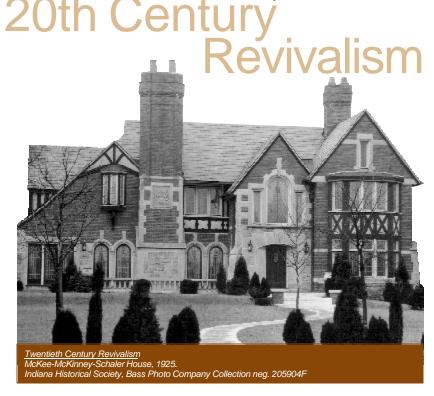
#### What to look for:

- Asymmetrical, rambling plan
- · Contrasting brick and stone
- Steep gable roofs, sweeping roofline
- Stucco and half timbering
- Tudor arches, oriel and bay windows, and other Late English Gothic details

The Lilly Biological Labs, 1912-14, are located near Greenfield (Hancock County). The labs were designed by prominent Indianapolis architect Robert P. Daggett. The owner of the firm, Eli Lilly, selected the Mission Style for this industrial complex. This mode was one of many eclectic revival styles used during this period. The Mission Style was inspired by 18th century Spanish churches of the American Southwest. Tapered stuccoed walls, tile roofs, and curvilinear gables are the identifying elements of this style.

#### Catalog and Pattern Book Housing

The mass production of books, magazines, and newspapers inundated Hoosiers with new ideas in home design during the late 1800s and early 1900s. While earlier house pattern books like A.J. Downing's Architecture of Country Houses (1850) could suggest ideas, architects also realized that magazines and catalogs were ideal for selling home design services. George Barber of Tennessee was among the first to create a house catalog pattern book, brimming with designs for large Queen Anne homes. Home builders could order a complete set of detailed floor plans, elevations, and all necessary drawings to construct a house. The owner could then hire a contractor to build the house. Bloomington architect J.L. Nichols wrote his house pattern books and like Barber, he garnered a fee for providing full working drawings for any house design in his catalog. Nichols' Album of Artistic Dwellings (1902) features many of the Bloomington homes he created.

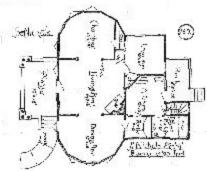




"Pre-cut" or "kit" houses were the ultimate in pattern book residences. Starting in about 1900, several lumber yards in Michigan began to hire draftsmen to create house plans. Most of large lumber mills in the U.S. had long been turning out standard porch details, window sashes, fireplace mantels, and moldings, but draftsmen gave them ability to provide all the necessary framing lumber and millwork for a house. The lumber was cut to size and labeled; complete drawings that could be followed by any competent carpenter gave families "instant style." The bundles of lumber were swiftly delivered via rail to the nearest point to the house site. Sears, Montgomery Ward, Aladdin, and several other firms marketed kit houses across the nation. Indiana was on their doorstep and has many examples by these and other kit house firms. Like the other catalog houses, kit houses came in many styles. Most can be identified by matching them to catalog floor plans and drawings. Rarely, a perceptive owner kept or handed down records that confirm the company of origin of the house.

The Architect's Small House Service Bureau was created in 1919 by a national group of professional architects who were concerned about the great need for quality designed small (2-3 bedroom) houses. The group also hoped to bring professional architects back into this rapidly growing market, which was then being usurped by self-taught local builders and kit housing. The ASHSB had a branch office for a large portion of the Midwest in

Indianapolis. The ASHSB's draftsmen most often used a conservative English Cottage style for exteriors. Small Colonial Revival housing types, like the Cape Cod, were used in their catalogs as well. The ASHSB catalogs offered plans and prospective home owners could order some design services through them. ASHSB homes were popular until about 1942.



J.L. Nichols published this design of his own home on N. College Avenue in Bloomington in his 1902 Album of Artistic Dwellings. The property was listed on the National Register in 1984. Credit: DHPA

# small house design



## THE ART DECO AND ART MODERNE STYLES

In the early 1920s, designers and artists attempted to create a method of design that would reflect the needs and aspirations of 20th century society without relying on past styles, while retaining a decorative tendency. The Exposition des Arts Decoratifs of 1925 in Paris set the trend for these styles (Hence the name Art Deco). Developers applied the Art Deco mode to many different building types, including tall office buildings, apartments, and occasionally, residences.

Art Moderne style buildings were similar to Art Deco in appearance, but were even more austere and functional. Although Indiana has few examples of Art Deco and Art Moderne, most large cities have at least one building to represent these modem styles. Most Art Deco or Art Moderne structures in Indiana were built between 1925 and 1940.





#### Art Deco

Example: Auburn Automobile Company Administration Building, 1930, Auburn, DeKalb County, A.M. Strauss, architect

What to look for:

- · Simple building form, flat roofs
- Traditional details are abstracted
- Geometrical details, stylized floral motifs
- Stepped back upper stories

#### **Art Moderne**

Example: Greyhound Bus Terminal, 1939, Evansville, Vanderburgh County, Wischmeyer, Arrasmith, and Elswick, architects

What to look for:

- Bold, simple, flat roofed building forms, curved corners
- Use of steel panels, simple metal railings, and other non-traditional materials
- Streamlined look, horizontal lines or elements

## Art Deco and Art Moderne

#### FOR MORE INFORMATION



#### THE INTERNATIONAL **STYLE**

The International Style was the most severe of the modern styles. Although pioneered by European architects shortly after World War I, Americans did not accept the style until the mid 1930s. The Bauhaus, a German design and architecture school, had great influence over the development of the style. There are not many examples of International Style buildings in Indiana. This style was used primarily for highrise office or apartment buildings, and seldom for homes. Most Indiana examples of this style were built between 1930 and 1950.

Example: Lockefield Garden Apartments, 1935-37, Indianapolis, Marion County, Russ and Harrison, architects

What to look for:

- Lack of ornamentation
- Flat brick facades, flat roofs
- Large windows
- Rectilinear masses and shapes

Lockefield Garden Apartments in Indianapolis (Marion County) is a good example of the International Style. The complex was built in 1935-37 and was one of the nation's first federally planned public housing projects for African-Americans.

#### For more information about architectural styles:

McAlester, Virginia and Lee. A Field Guide to American Houses. New York: Alfred Knopf, 1984.

Peat. Wilbur. Indiana Houses of the Nineteenth Century. Indianapolis: Indiana Historical Society, 1962.

Whiffen, Marcus. American Architecture Since 1780, A Guide to the Styles. Cambridge, MA: MIT Press, 1969.

#### For more information about vernacular architecture:

Jakle, John; Robert W. Bastian; and Douglas K. Meyer. Common Houses in America's Small Towns. Athens, GA: University of Georgia Press, 1989.

Noble, Allen. Wood, Brick, and Stone, The North American Settlement Landscape. Volumes I and II, Amherst; University of Massachusetts Press, 1984.

#### For more information about American architecture and engineering:

Condit, Carl W. American Building. Chicago: University of Chicago Press, 1968.

Roth, Leland M. A Concise History of American Architecture. New York: Harper & Row, 1979.

Whiffen, Marcus and Frederick Koeper. American Architecture. Volumes I and II, Cambridge, MA: MIT Press, 1969.

For more information about kit houses or the Architect's Small House Service Bureau:

Your Future Home. The Architect's Small House Service Bureau of the United States Washington, D.C.: AIA Press, 1992 (reprint of 1923 edition with introduction by Lisa D. Schrenk)

Stevenson, Katherine Cole and H. Ward Jandl. Houses by Mail, A Guide to Houses from Sears, Roebuck and Company. Washington, D.C.: The Preservation Press, 1986.

Michael W.R. Davis. America's Favorite Homes: Mail-Order Catalogues as a Guide to Popular Early 20th-Century Houses.

Schweitzer, Robert A. and

Detroit: Wayne State University, 1990.



Window detail, (backgrou<mark>nd)</mark> Vurpillat's Opera House, 1882.

69

Illustrations by David Kroll and Sarah Weinhauf

#### PORCHES



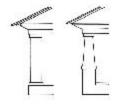
Classical columns with entablature see Greek Revival or Neo-Classical Revival Styles



Chamfered posts see Italianate or Second Empire Styles

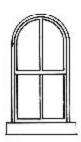


Turned posts with spindle woodwork see Queen Anne Style

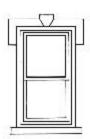


Heavy square piers see Bungalow or Craftsman Style

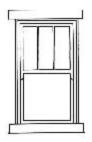
#### WINDOWS



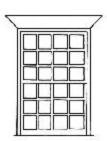
Round arch, two over two double hung sash (opens vertically)



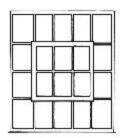
Hood mold, one over one double hung sash



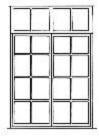
Plain lintel, three over one double hung sash see Bungalow or Craftsman Style



Flat arch, multipaned double hung sash see Federal or Twentieth Century Revival



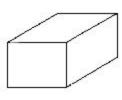
Industrial steel sash with awning (hinged at top) or hopper (hinged at bottom) windows



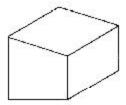
Multipaned casement (hinged at sides) windows with fixed transom

Architectural Terms

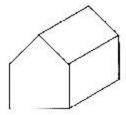
#### **ROOFS**



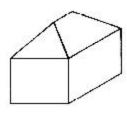
Flat



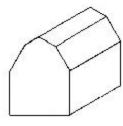
Shed



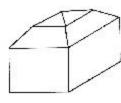
Gable



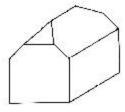
Hip



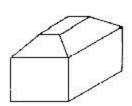
Gambrel



Mansard see Second Empire Style



Jerkin Head



Hip with deck

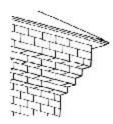
### ROOFS/WALLS



Entablature with returns see Greek Revival Style



Pierced Bargeboard see Gothic Revival Style



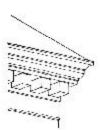
Corbelled Cornice



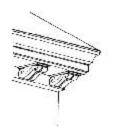
Open Eaves, Exposed Rafters see Bungalow or Craftsman Style



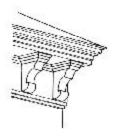
Cornice with Cyma Recta (cove) molding



Entablature with dentil molding



Entablature with Modillions (smallbrackets)

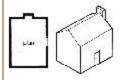


Entablature with Scroll Brackets see Italianate or Second Empire Style

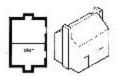


#### **HOUSE TYPES**

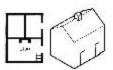
Stairs indicate two story houses. Scale Varies.



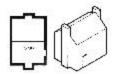
Single Pen



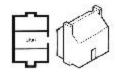
**Double Pen** 



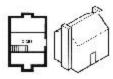
**Continental** (German Influence)



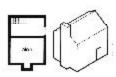
Hall and Parlor (English Influence)



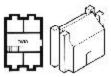
Central Passage (English Influence)



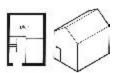
I-House (English Influence)



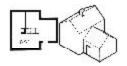
Townhouse or 2/3 I-House (English Influence)



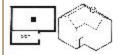
**Double Pile** (English Influence)



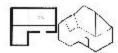
**Gable-Front** (New England Influence)



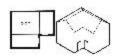
Upright & Wing (New England Influence)



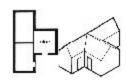
Gable Ell



Pyramid/Roof Cottage (Late 19th Century)



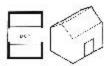
L-Plan Cottage (Late 19th Century)



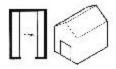
**T-Plan Cottage** (Late 19th Century)

## Vernacular Architecture

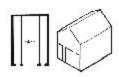
#### BARNS



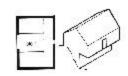
English Barn



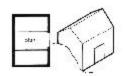
**Transverse Frame** 



Midwest Three Portal Barn



Sweitzer Barn (German Influence)



Basement Barn

#### INDIANA'S FIRST PEOPLES — A GUIDE TO ARCHAEOLOGY

72

The rich cultural heritage of Indiana began with the first peoples coming here, at least 11,000 years ago. Evidence of these prehistoric cultures, and the early historic cultures that followed them, is investigated by archaeologists throughout the state. The following is a brief overview of some of those cultures.



Clovis Point
10,500 B.C. to 8,500 B.C.
Actual size: approx. 5 cm

PALEOINDIANS

Paleoindians are the first known people who lived in the Americas, including Indiana. They lived here during the last stages of the last glacial advance, or ice age, and the early part of a changing environment and climate that began to look like the one we now have in modern times. These people occupied the area now known as Indiana some 12,000 years ago, and lasted until about 10,000 years ago.

These early peoples probably lived in small groups of related individuals who moved around a lot, hunting large game animals, including some now extinct, such as the Mastodon, a large elephant-like creature. They also relied upon the gathering of wild plants to eat for their survival. Their population was very low, generally living in small bands of 20 to 40 individuals.

The Paleoindians made very well-crafted stone tools out of a type of stone archaeologists call chert, which is a fine-grained rock that breaks a little like glass when hit by hard materials like another rock or a piece of deer antler. They made tools including long spearpoints, cutting and scraping implements, and engraving items by chipping, flintknapping, and flaking. Some of their spears and cutting tools are called Clovis, Cumberland, Quad, Plainview, Hi-Lo, and Agate Basin points.

Evidence of these peoples is often found in Indiana on land near water sources like major rivers and springs, and where chert is found. Little is known about the Paleoindians since they moved around a lot and did not occupy any one place for a very long time. Therefore, they did not leave behind much evidence of their lives in any one place.

# Heritage ARCHAIC INDIANS

American Indians known as the Archaic peoples lived here for a long time: some 6-7,000 years. Although these people did change over time, increasing in population and using new tool types and food preparation techniques, they did share certain general characteristics. These included new types of spear points and knives, with various types of notches and stems for hafting to wooden handles and shafts. Some of the projectile point types of the Archaic Period are called Kirk, Thebes, MacCorkle, LeCroy, Raddatz, Godar, Karnak, Matanzas, Brewerton, Riverton, and Terminal Archaic Barbed points.

They also used ground stone tools such as stone axes, woodworking tools, and grinding stones. The grinding stones were used to pound, crush, and grind wild nuts, berries, seeds, and other plant foods. They were hunters and gatherers of wild plants and animals, and moved

around in their natural environments by season, often scheduling their movements to coincide with the appearance of foods like nuts, fish, deer, and wild seeds. Over time, they became very selective in what kind of resource they were pursuing.



During the Archaic Period, hunters used the spearthrower. This consisted of a shaft with a handle, weighted for balance with a ground and smoothed stone, and a hook on the end. A spear was fitted onto the hook, and was thrown with the spearthrower shaft. Towards the end of the Archaic, more evidence of mortuary activities is found, including human burials with a red pigment coloring remains or grave goods. Burial mounds appear. During the Archaic, the cultures became more different from one another, and more types of artifacts were used. Their settlements became more permanent. One type of settlement was along large rivers, where they discarded large amounts of mussel shells. These sites are called shell middens or "mounds," although they are not really constructed, burial mounds. The general Archaic period ended at about 1,500 B.C., although some Terminal Archaic peoples lived until 700 B.C.

Full Groove Axe Archaic Period Actual size: approx. 20 cm Credit: DHPA files







## Culture

Kirk Corner Notch Points dating from 8,000 to 6,700 B.C. Actual size: approx. 4-6 cm Credit: DHPA files

#### WOODLAND PEOPLES

During the Woodland Period, a number of new cultural characteristics appear. A notable event was the appearance and use of ceramics and pottery vessels. Another significant occurrence was the use and increase of horticulture. A remarkable feature of some Woodland sites is earthen mounds and earthworks, such as embankments. The Woodland peoples persisted for over 1,500 years in Indiana.

During the early portion of the Woodland Period, the pottery was thick and heavy. One early Woodland culture called the Adena people had elaborate mortuary rituals, including log tombs beneath earthen mounds. Projectile points during this time included Adena, Kramer, Dickson, and Gary Contracting Stemmed types. A little later in time, in the Middle Woodland, there were also elaborate burial rituals, but also long- range trade of exotic goods, wolf and bear teeth, and other goods from region to North America. Some of these groups were called Hopewell peoples. Their ceramics had all kinds of incised and stamped decorations. During this time, the Woodland Indians were likely organized into groups we might recognize as what we today call tribes. Projectile points from the Middle Woodland include Snyders, Lowe Flared Base, Steuben, Chesser, and Baker's Creek.

The latter part of the Woodland Period is called Late Woodland. In Late Woodland, two important events occurred. One is the first appearance of agriculture; that is, intensive cultivation and modification of crops such as corn and squash. Another important occurrence is the appearance of the bow and arrow. Prior to this time, most of the chipped stone tools were either spearheads, knives, engraving tools, or scrapers. In Late Woodland, however, small, triangular points occur which are true arrowheads. One type of these arrowheads is called

Jack's Reef Pentagonal and Racoon Side Notched. Settlement during the Late Woodland time changed from the earlier more permanent and nucleated villages to a pattern of smaller sites dispersed more over the landscape. In some regions of the state, Woodland groups may have persisted almost until historic times, although in general, the Woodland Period ends at A.D. 1,000.

Madison. Other point types are termed

#### MISSISSIPPIAN PERIOD

The Mississippian Peoples in Indiana lived in some cases almost until contact with Early European explorers, missionaries, soldiers, and traders. They lived from about A.D. 1, until possibly as late as A.D. 1650. A noticeable change during this period is the nucleation of some peoples into large settlements akin to "towns," such as at the Angel Mounds site near Evansville, Indiana. These towns had large public areas such as plazas and platform mounds - like truncated or flat-



**Artifacts** 

Pottery Vessel
Mississippian Culture
Actual size: approx. 15 cm wide
Credit: DHPA files

Commissary Knives ca. A.D. 500 to A.D. 1,650 Actual size: approx. 4-6 cm in length Credit: DHPA files



topped pyramids - where influential or important public individuals lived or conducted rituals. Thus, there was social stratification and ranking of individuals in Mississippian societies. There were probably chiefs and religious leaders. The towns were supported by the harvesting of large agricultural fields growing corn, beans, and squash. People living in sites such as these are termed Middle Mississippian.

Notable artifacts indicating Mississippian settlements include large, chipped stone hoes, and pottery bowls and jars tempered with crushed shell. Straps, loops, and handles for these containers characterize this time period as well. Stone tools include point types known as Madison, Nodena, and Cahokia, and other implements such as mortars, pestles, pendants, beads, anvils, abraders, and other items.

Another less elaborate type of Mississippian society called Upper Mississippian was present in the state, with people living in hamlets and villages. Many of these people lived in northern and southeastern Indiana. They also grew and harvested maize, beans, and squash. One group to the southeast was called Fort Ancient, and lots of shell-tempered vessels with straps are found at these sites. In northern

## **Ancestry**



Indiana, incised shell-tempered pottery fragments are found on Upper Mississippian sites that are often located near the beds or former beds of lakes.

HISTORIC PEOPLE

OF INDIANA

Information about the historical Native Americans living in the area now called Indiana begins with 17th century written records and documents kept by such groups as the Jesuits, missionaries, French explorers, traders, soldiers, and administrators. This does not mean that the peoples living in what is now called Indiana had no traditional or oral histories of their societies and their past they had long, elaborate, and rich cultural traditions. It simply means that written records began being kept by peoples of European and Old World descent, and these records were used in writing histories of the peoples of Indiana. It's not until 1679, when La Salle entered the state in the vicinity of the St. Joseph-Kankakee portage, that more definite written accounts of history in Indiana occur. The major tribes historically present from this time to the mid-19th century in the area to become Indiana are described on the following page.

As noted, in the early 18th century
French posts were established in the Fort
Wayne, Lafayette, and Vincennes areas,
in the vicinity of established Native
American villages. A nationally known
village called Prophetstown was established in 1808 in Indiana to resist
Euroamerican settlement in the area, and
members of this settlement participated
in the nearby Battle of Tippecanoe in
1811. The majority of Native Americans
from Indiana moved or were removed
from the state in the 19th century.

Peoples of European and Old World descent began passing through and settling the Indiana area in in the 17th century, and during the 18th century including French, French-Canadian, British, and territorial settlers.

Adena Point
1,000 B.C. to A.D 1
Actual size: approx. 10 cm in length
Credit: DHPA files



<u>Snyder's Point</u> ca. 200 B.C. to A.D. 500 Actual size: approx. 10 cm in length Credit: DHPA files



#### Miamis

In early history, the Miamis were composed of six bands or sub-groups, three of which survived well into history, becoming autonomous tribes: the Atchatchakangouen (Crane band or Miamis proper), Wea, and Piankashaw. In general, the Miamis lived in the northern part of the state, particularly along the upper Wabash River to the Fort Wayne area, although they ranged throughout much of the area that was to become Indiana. The Wea lived on the central and upper central Wabash, and the Piankashaw lived on the central to lower Wabash. Opposite the main, upper Wea village, Fort Ouiatenon was established, Fort Miamis was established in the Fort Wayne area near the Miamis towns, and the Piankashaw lived in the vicinity of Post Vincennes. In 1818, the Wea began to leave the state. By 1846, the Miamis were removed from the state, although a portion managed to remain in Indiana. A sizeable population of Miamis live in Indiana today, particularly in northern Indiana.

#### **Potawatomis**

Potawatomi groups moved around a lot in early historic times. In the early 18th century, some groups of Potawatomis lived along the southern shore of Lake Michigan and along the Michigan-Indiana border. Thus, they occupied areas in extreme northern Indiana such as in the St. Joseph, and Elkhart River drainages. In the 1770s, Potawatomi groups began moving as far south as the Wabash River, ranging over the northern part of the state. They also lived along the Kankakee and Calumet rivers. In 1838, the Potawatomis were removed from the state. Today, some Potawatomis continue to live in northern Indiana and southern Michigan.

#### Kickapoos and Mascoutens

The Kickapoos and Mascoutens were closely associated in historical times, often living in the same village and mentioned together in historical records and documents. In the 1730s and 1740s, Kickapoo and Mascouten groups moved from Illinois into the northwestern and west central parts of the state, where prairies were present. They too lived along the Wabash River and its tributaries. Over time, the name Mascouten disappears from historical accounts, as they merged with their friends the Kickapoos. In 1809, the Kickapoos ceded most of their land and began moving from Indiana.

#### Delawares

The Delawares were originally from the northeastern parts of North America, and



began moving into and settling in Indiana in the late 1700s. They moved in along both forks of the White River, settling in the central portion of the state. They lived in the state until the early 1800s, and in 1818, they ceded their land and began leaving the state.

#### **Shawnees**

Shawnees were present along the Ohio River in the extreme southeastern and southwestern corners of the Indiana area in early historic times. Like the Delawares, other Shawnee groups moved into the state in the late 1700s, particularly in the southeastern part of Indiana. Most of these groups kept moving west and south, leaving the Indiana area in the early decades of the 1800s, although some remained into the late 19th century, and some Shawnees live in the area today.

#### Reference

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Tanner, Helen H. (Editor) 1987 Atlas of Great Lakes Indian History. University of Oklahoma Press, Norman.

Voegelin, Erminie Wheeler 1941 Indians of Indiana (Reprint 1990). Indiana Historical Bureau, Indianapolis.

Waddell, Jack 1993 Land Laced with Trails (Revised 2nd. Edition). Tippecanoe Tales, No.5.

#### GUIDE TO HISTORY AND HISTORIC PRESERVATION SERVICES



The following State of Indiana agencies and private non-profit groups provide history and preservation services to Hoosiers.

### Grants, National Register of Historic Places, Tax Credits, Archaeology:

#### Indiana Division of Historic Preservation and Archaeology

(State of Indiana agency) 402 W. Washington Street, Rm. W274 Indianapolis, IN 46204-2739 317-232-1646 www.in.gov/dnr/historic

### Archaeological data, research, and information:

### Glenn A. Black Laboratory of Archaeology

Indiana University 9th and Fess Bloomington, IN 47405 812-855-0022 www.gbl.indiana.edu

General advice and assistance on historic buildings, forming a preservation group, saving a historic property, touring historic sites:

### Historic Landmarks Foundation of Indiana

(private, non-profit, membership group) 340 W. Michigan St. Indianapolis, IN 46202-3204 317-639-4534 www.historiclandmarks.org

Historical records, books, archives, papers or photograph collections:

#### Indiana Historical Society

(state-chartered, private non-profit, membership group) 450 W. Ohio St. Indianapolis, IN 46202-3269 317-232-1879 (Smith Library) www2.indianahistory.org/ihs1830

#### Indiana State Library

Indiana State Library
(State of Indiana agency)
Indiana Division
140 N. Senate Avenue
Indianapolis, IN 46204
317-232-3669
www2.statelib.lib.in.us
(includes links to agencies in same bldg.)

#### Indiana State Library State Archives

6440 E. 30th St. Indianapolis, IN 46219 317-591-5222

Also, contact your local county historical society or library. Most county libraries have an Indiana History Room with local historical data. Property ownership records will be in your local county recorder's office, at the courthouse.

### State Marker Program and Historical activities for youth:

#### Indiana Historical Bureau

(State of Indiana agency) Indiana State Library 140 N. Senate Avenue Indianapolis, IN 46204 317-232-2537

#### Historic properties open to the public:

#### Indiana State Museum and Historic Sites

(State of Indiana agency) 650 W. Washington Indianapolis, IN 46204 317-232-1637

Also see Historic Landmarks Foundation of Indiana.

Hoosier Homestead (Sign for farms in same family for 100 years):

#### Commissioner of Agriculture

(State of Indiana agency) Attention: Linda Gray ISTA Center, Suite 414 150 W. Market St. Indianapolis, IN 46204 317-232-8770

## Community Development/Indiana Main Street Program:

#### **Indiana Department of Commerce**

(State of Indiana agency) Indiana Main Street Program One North Capitol, 7th floor Indianapolis, IN 46204 www.state.in.us/mainstreet

### Exterior paint color choice / zoning / land use:

Contact your local government if your property is covered under a local preservation ordinance. They can advise you on maintenance of your historic building. Zoning is also a local government issue, contact your local metropolitan development or zoning commission.

### Historical Maps and Sanborn Fire Insurance Maps:

Geography Library 015 Student Building Indiana University 701 E. Kirkwood Bloomington, IN 47405 812-855-1108





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Office of Equal Opportunity National Park Service 1849 C. Street, N.W. Washington, D.C. 20240.



